The North Carolinian.

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One door east of the Albemarle House.

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4 weeks...	2.50	4.00	5.00	7.00	10.00	15.00	24.00
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6 months..	8.00	12.00	18.00	20.00	24.00	35.00	50.00
12 months.	12.00	18.00	24.00	30.00	35.00	50.00	100.00

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Obituary Notices, embracing more than the ordinary announcement of death and obituary poetry, ten cents per line.

Divorce Notices, $6.00.

Administrators' Notices, $5.00.

The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. **TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance**

VOLUME VII. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1875. NUMBER 9.

The North Carolinian

POWER

JOB PRINTING

Establishment

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing a first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, VISITING CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, BALL CARDS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, BILLS OF FARE, WINE CARDS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, POSTERS, HANDBILLS, PROGRAMMES, BILLHEADS, STATEMENTS, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, &c.,

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W. F. & C. C. POOL, Attorneys at Law. Office, Main Street.

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

J. Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO., Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southeast corner Road and Main Streets.

DR. JAMES N. BUTT, Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southwest corner Fearing and Road Streets.

T. T. RUTTER, Book and Job Printer, CAROLINIAN Office, Main Street.

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W. W. BROWN, Groceries, Liquors, etc., also, Bowling Alley. Main Street, near the Market.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter Election on the first Monday of May. Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.

Mayor—J. S. Wilcox.

Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Jabez Pritchett, T. R. Cobb, Whitmel Lane and Henry Davis.

Treasurer—Hugh Cale.

Attorney—C. W. Grandy.

Clerk—Wm. Krauss.

Constable—J. H. Mickill.

Postmaster—W. A. Price.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

LODGES.

ACHSAH LODGE No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

TALULA ENCAMPMENT No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.

Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.

Treasurer—Thomas Meades

Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.

Surveyor—Kader Perry

Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.

Attorney—W. F. Pool.

Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.

Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.

Solicitor—J. P. Wheelbee, of Elizabeth City.

Professional & Business Cards.

C. C. POOL. W. F. POOL

C. C. & W. F. POOL,

Attorneys at Law,

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Practice in all the Courts of the First Judicial District. Collections made in any part of the State. Prompt attention given to cases in the Supreme Court.

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AND

GENERAL COLLECTOR,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Office—North of Main Street.

THE

Albemarle Bank

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

THORNTON CONROW, President.

R. F. OVERMAN, Cashier.

Board of Directors:

THORNTON CONROW, PALEMON JOHN, D. C. LIPPINCOTT, D. G. BUSH, W. F. MARTIN, C. W. HOLLOWELL.

Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

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Albemarle House,

PENDLETON & GRANDY,

Proprietors,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located, is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests.

Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

Terms—$2.00 a Day.

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Offers his professional services to the citizens of Elizabeth City, and to the inhabitants of that portion of Pasquotank County around and near Elizabeth City. An experience of twenty-five years justifies him in believing that he is familiar with the diseases peculiar to this locality. Obstetrics and diseases of females a specialty.

Office on Road Street.

House, Sign

AND

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

His reputation as a Painter is well known in this and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work intrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

THOMAS R. BLAND,

Elizabeth City N. C.

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Bakery & Confectionery Store

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand. Also a good variety of Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Pickles, Crackers, Cheese, Butter—in short, everything in the Bakery or Confectionery line always on hand. Families supplied with Bread, Cakes and Pies on reasonable terms. Come and see.

WILLIAM STEGER,

Road Street, ELIZABETH CITY.

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Of the best mechanics in each of the departments, and giving my own particular attention to all work done at my shop, I feel safe in saying that my work will compare favorably with that of any of the large cities. All I ask is an examination of my work to convince those in want of any kind of a

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that this is the place to buy them.

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Done at short notice and at reasonable rates. Give me a call.

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MANUFACTURER OF

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Those in want of anything in my line please give me a call.

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All Staples connected with a first class Drug Business will always be found on hand.

☞ Prescriptions accurately compounded.

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AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friend and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons are accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on

ROAD STREET,

Near the Canal Bridge.

C. B. BROTHERS.

JONES'

Livery Stables

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

MAIN STREET,

A few doors west of Road, and keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons promptly accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms.

ARTHUR L. JONES.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hand a good assortment of

GUNS,

Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus,

And also a fine selection of

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He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accommodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

CEO. W. BELL.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

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WM. C. DAWSON.

Dr. RUFUS K. SPEED,

Has his office in J. Q. Etheridge & Bros. Drug Store, corner of Main and Road Streets, Elizabeth City. Messages left for him there will receive prompt attention.

January 1st, 1875.

THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,

Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class

Lager Beer Saloon.

Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's Gates Co. Apple Brandy, and dispenses the choicest of delicacies in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son will be kept. And pure Gibson and other Whiskys, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.

He invites a call from every one.

Woolsey's Fall.

Farewell, a long farewell, to all my greatness!
This is the state of man; to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his blushing honors thick upon him:
The third day comes a frost, a killing frost;
And—when he thinks, good easy man, full surely
His greatness is a ripening—nips his root,
And then he falls, as I do. I have ventured,
Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders,
This many summers in a sea of glory;
But far beyond my depth; my high-blown pride
At length broke under me; and now has left me,
Weary and old with service, to the mercy
Of a rude stream, that must forever hide me.
Vain pomp and glory of this world, I hate ye!
I feel my heart new opened. O, how wretched
Is that poor man that hangs on princes' favors!
There is, betwixt that smile we would aspire to,
That sweet aspect of princes, and their ruin,
More pangs and fears than wars or women have,
And when he falls, he falls like Lucifer,
Never to hope again. —*Shakespeare.*

CAPTURING THE CUTTER.

At the time of which we write there was an inlet on Tucker's beach, New Jersey, called Brigantine inlet. In 1800 this was closed up, and the sea formed another inlet, which exists to this day. There was no Tuckertown then. It was the Gaunt farm at that time. The only settlement then was what was known as the "Middle-of-the-Shore," extending on each side of what was called Andrews' mill creek, the property originally belonging to Jacob Andrews, who settled there in the last year of the sixteenth century and who had a mill. There were not a great many people; but they did a great business in lumber and express shingles, which they sent principally to New York and the West India Islands. During the Revolution the place was a rendezvous for American privateers, and these little sea-hornets annoyed the British shipping so much that an expedition was organized, with the Zebra and other ships of war, to break up the "den." There were several privateers lying there at the time; but they were warned by an express from General Washington, and escaped before the British came. Washington sent a force under Pulaski to meet the invaders; but they did not arrive until the enemy had done all the mischief. Part of Pulaski's men reached Osborn's island, and there their picket guard was surprised and massacred by the enemy. The invader did not escape without loss. In getting out the Zebra grounded, and her own people burned her, to prevent her capture by the Americans.

There was one privateer that the enemy managed to take as she was coming in—the Saucy Jack. She was Baltimore built, very fast, and armed with a long eighteen pounder. The admiral made her a tender to the flag-ship, added a couple of ten-pound carronades to her armament, and put a crew of eighteen men and a midshipman aboard, commanded by a master's mate. She became a regular nuisance to the place, sailing in every now and then, exploring the harbor, levying contributions of soft tack, vegetables and chickens, and then sailing out. The people would have liked to take her; but while the squadron was so near the place the heavy private armed vessels avoided it.

There was a Quaker who lived not far from the beach by the name of Ephraim Lippincott. He had the reputation of being a Tory in sympathy, principally because his son Obed, having engaged in one or two skirmishes with British foraging parties, had been disowned and reprimanded for violating the peace principles of Friends. When the British parties visited there they always met with a warm welcome. But Ephraim was no Tory, after all—only a prudent man, who tried to sail as close to the wind as possible. Obed, though he had been disowned, was always sure of quarters at home when he chose to go; and he went there just after the last visit of the commander of the Sea Wasp, as the Saucy Jack had been rechristened by her captors.

The father met him indifferently, but after dinner called him out to the barn.

"Obed," he said, "I suppose thee's consorting with the Ridgways and the Willetts boys and such idle, disloyal fellows, as usual."

"Well, father, I go with them occasionally, as thee knows; but they're very honorable, hardworking young men and good company."

"I wouldn't wonder; if thee knew and they knew that the Sea Wasp is coming back next Wednesday, they'd try to capture her. They're wicked enough."

"Shouldn't wonder, father," said Obed, sententiously. "But I don't see how they could do it."

"I've noticed that the master of the vessel always anchors right by the swamp, where the beach shelves off suddenly, and within a few yards of shore."

"So I perceive."

"Now, if there were bloodthirsty and wicked men, who had brains to keep their bad purposes, and knew that she is coming on Wednesday afternoon, and knew that they are going to Shoud's and round about to forage, and would leave the schooner weak-handed, they might—they are just bad enough—they might leave a couple of stout boats in among the reeds in the creek there the night before."

"They might, father."

"They might go down armed at the same time, with enough to eat all day, and lie there; and next morning, when the men came ashore and got out of sight over the sandhills to Shoud's, they might, if they were as resolute as they are bad, take that vessel."

"They might, as thee says; and I have a notion they'll try."

"They may, Obed; but if they do I hope they'll use peaceable means. If they do try, as thee thinks they will, don't thee go with them. But if thee will, and thee's a headstrong boy, thee must go unarmed. Don't thee dare to take that rifle that thy Uncle Sam brought from Virginia and that hangs up in the garret, with a horn full of powder and a pouch full of bullets and patches. I caution thee to let it alone."

"Certainly, father; just as thee says."

There were a dozen young men in the settlement, staunch Whigs—some fishermen and all accustomed to the sea—who followed Obed's lead on all occasions. He summoned them quietly to meet him on Wednesday night, secretly, at the beach; and in the meanwhile he secured a couple of stout boats, with oars, and hid them away in the place indicated.

On Wednesday afternoon near nightfall the cutter came in and anchored, but no one came ashore. They kept a good watch; but the night was very dark and their observation could not extend very far. Obed and his friends made their way through the swamp to the boats, and lay there quietly all night.

Next morning at daylight there was a whistle heard from the cutter, and two boats were let down, into which there tumbled, to the great delight of the concealed Whigs, fourteen men, armed with cutlasses and muskets, with the master's mate and midshipman commanding in separate boats. This would leave the boatswain, three men, and a boy on board. Obed kept watch, the others lying close down, and saw the boats land. They all disembarked, leaving the boats in charge of two men and not sending them back. They evidently intended to return in a short while, and no time was to be lost. So soon as the main party had disappeared behind the sand hills Obed and Willetts, covering the two men who were seated on the bows of the boats, where they were drawn up on the beach, fired. One of the men fell mortally wounded, and the other dead. Obed and Willetts floundered through the marsh to where the men lay, and, without paying any attention to the wounded man, quickly stove holes in the bottoms of the boats, while the rest of the men rowed into sight. One of their own boats took them on board and they made for the cutter.

But the people on the cutter were not idle meanwhile. They disengaged a carronade, ran it out of a port-hole, and prepared to fire. The boats, by previous understanding, separated, one circling north and the other south, and the shot missed both. Before another gun could be aimed the cutter was boarded at bow and stern.

The noise of the firing caused the main party to retrace their steps, and they came back in a hurry to the landing place, where they found their boats unfit for use—not, however, until they had pushed them off, and the water poured in on them. Willetts, in the mean while, after the prisoners were secured, ran to the magazine, brought up some grape and canister, loaded the Long Tom, and trailed it directly upon the party in the water. The shot from that and one of the carronades did fearful execution, and the few survivors that were unwounded ran up the beach to the nearest house, where they sheltered themselves and ultimately surrendered. Five had been killed outright and eight severely wounded, three of them mortally.

The cutter had been won; but to keep it was another matter. There was no crew to man it, even if it could be got to sea through the squadron. As soon as the news of its capture was known, or when some time had elapsed after its absence, there would be powerful boats' crews sent for it, perhaps one of the smaller vessels. So, after consultation, it was agreed to cut the rigging, remove the masts, and sink the vessel in the deepest hole in the harbor, to be raised on a suitable opportunity. This was soon done, after taking the movable property ashore, previously filling the barrels of the Long Tom and carronades with all the melted beeswax that could be had in the neighborhood and then storing them in the hold. Then the prisoners were carried off by their captors.

In three days a British force came, as had been expected, and they made things lively. They burned down a number of farmhouses, Lippincott's among the number; but the inhabitants, except those of known loyal sentiments, kept at a respectable distance from harm. Every boat upon the beach for miles the British destroyed.

In about a year's time Obed, Willetts, and some of the rest came back, got up a crew, raised the cutter, and found her in good order. The cannons were rusted some on the outside, but the beeswax had preserved the inside smooth. They remasted and rigged her, cut the wasp figurehead off, replaced it by the rudely carved figure of a snake, rechristened her the Rattler, and one dark, stormy night got off to sea with her, having obtained letters of marque, and ran down to the West Indies, where they took ample revenge for the burning of the Middle-of-the-Shore. In fact, with the prizes they took, the master and crew shared quite a small fortune at the close of the war. The Rattler was disarmed when peace came and embarked in a quieter business, carrying shingles and pine boards along the coast for many years.—*The Independent.*

The Utah Massacre.

At the trial in Utah of Lee, charged with being implicated in the Mountain Meadow massacre, Ann Elizabeth Hoag testified that she lived in Harmony in 1859, and was at the meeting called before Lee and the Indians started for the massacre. It was declared at the meeting that the immigrants should be destroyed. An express was sent to Brigham Young, and Lee at the head of the soldiers started. After the massacre a meeting was called there for Lee to report. Lee stood up and said he wanted the Indians to rush on the immigrants, but they would not. He then put up a handkerchief, and a man came out from the immigrants. Lee proposed peace if they would give up their arms, which they agreed to do, and marched out along with the soldiers who shot them down at the signal, and the Indians killed the women. He said one man had a baby in his arms. After the first fire Lee said: "Give up that child." The man replied: "If I die this child dies with me. I know you, John D. Lee, despite your paint." Lee said he had to shoot the man and child. While Lee was reporting President Young arrived and saw the children in a wagon in front of the meeting house. One boy eight years of age said, pointing to the Indian Joe: "That man killed papa and has got my papa's pants on." Lee said not to talk to the children as he wanted them to forget about the massacre.

A Beautiful Simile.

A writer who has been visiting a deaf and dumb school, and was much pleased with the intelligence displayed by the scholars, illustrates his idea of education upon the deaf mute very beautifully, as follows: It was passing strange to note their readiness of reply to the sign questions, to hear their own intelligent conclusions concerning theories that were proposed—for the professor acted as an interpreter—and as I looked from one eager face to the other, I realized as never before what a trammel and clog is this human organization upon the divine soul within. A year ago I saw in Texas a wonderful alabaster vase. It was found thirty feet below the bed of a South American river. Beautiful in shape and of cloudless white, we all admired and wondered, till one of our party suggested that we try a light within it to illustrate the familiar simile. A wax taper was carefully placed, and a miracle was wrought, for there came into view before us, groups of figures exquisitely carved; garlands of flowers and groves of tropical trees. Withdrawing the light, the vision faded, leaving only the dead white surface, pure and cold. Do you wonder that, as I sat in that recitation room I thought of that magical vase and saw how marvelously the touch of education had brought out the hidden possibilities of these minds that had dwelt so long in their sealed prisons?

The Esquimaux have an ingenious way of killing bears. They sharpen the ends of a piece of whalebone, a foot or more long, then bend it double, and wrap it closely in fat meat, which is exposed to the air till it freezes. These treacherous pellets are thrown to the bear, which bolts them whole. They thaw in his sotmach, the bent whalebone straightens, and the sharp points pierce his vitals whenever he attempts to move.

OLD TIMES ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Leaving Port—The Long Line of Boats—The Excitement.

Mark Twain, in one of his characteristic sketches of old times on the Mississippi river, gives us the following sketch: It was always the custom for the boats to leave New Orleans between four and five o'clock in the afternoon. From three o'clock onward they would be burning rosin and pitch pine (the sign of preparation), and so one had the picturesque spectacle of a rank, some two or three miles long, of tall, ascending columns of coal-black smoke; a colonnade which supported a sable roof of the same smoke blended together and spreading abroad over the city. Every outward-bound boat had its flag flying at the jack-staff, and sometimes a duplicate on the verge staff astern. Two or three miles of mates were commanding and swearing with more than usual emphasis; countless processions of freight barrels and boxes were spinning down the slant of the levee and flying abroad the stage-planks; belated passengers were dodging and skipping among these frantic things, hoping to reach the forecastle companion way alive, but having their doubts about it; women with reticules and bandboxes were trying to keep up with husbands freighted with carpet-sacks and crying babies, and making a failure of it by losing their heads in the whirl and roar and general distraction; drays and baggage-vans were clattering hither and thither in a wild hurry, every now and then getting blocked and jammed together, and then during ten seconds one could not see them for the profanity, except vaguely and dimly; every windlass connected with every fore-hatch, from one end of that long array of steamboats to the other, was keeping up a deafening whiz and whir, lowering freight into the hold, and the half-naked crews of perspiring negroes that worked them were roaring such songs as De Las' Sack! De Las' Sack!—inspired to unimaginable exaltation by the chaos of turmoil and racket that was driving everybody else mad.

By this time the hurricane and boiler decks of the steamers would be packed and black with passengers. The "last bells" would begin to clang, all down the line, and then the powwow seemed to double; in a moment or two the final warning came—a simultaneous din of Chinese gongs, with the cry: "All dat ain't goin', please to git asho'!"—and behold, the powwow quadrupled! People came swarming ashore, overturning excited stragglers that were trying to swarm aboard. One more moment later a long array of stage-planks was being hauled in, each with its customary latest passenger clinging to the end of it with teeth, nails, and everything else, and the customary latest procrastinator making a wild spring shoreward over his head.

Now a number of the boats slide backward into the stream, leaving wide gaps in the serried ranks of steamers. Citizens crowd the decks of boats that are not to go, in order to see the sight. Steamer after steamer straightens herself up, gathers all her strength, and presently comes swinging by, under a tremendous head of steam, with flag flying, black smoke rolling, and her entire crew of firemen and deck hands (usually swarthy negroes) massed together on the forecastle, the best "voice" in the lot towering from the midst (being mounted on the capstan), waving his hat or a flag, and all roaring a mighty chorus, while the parting cannons boom and the multitudinous spectators swing their hats and huzza! Steamer after steamer falls into line, and the stately procession goes winging its way up the river.

Self-Made Men.

"Burleigh" writes to the Boston *Journal:* New York has many men—self-educated, self-made—of whom any city might be proud. I called upon one of these the other day. It was "Uncle John," as he is called. John L. Stephenson is the great street car builder of that city. He is now over sixty; as hale and vigorous as when he was thirty; under-sized, stocky, robust and cherry; a mechanic of the James Harper school. He makes cars for the world. No nation can compete or undersell him. While I was talking with him he was making a contract for cars for Bombay. Twelve cars were ready for Liverpool. Others were on the wagon for London. Another lot were for Australia, Norway, Austria, St. Petersburg and also America and over our boundless continent. Liverpool cars are double-deckers. But Americans won't ride in them. All English cars have the windows fastened down and they can't be sold unless they are. These cars the English cannot make, though they have had the patterns for years. Nor can that wonderful nation make a rubber-car spring. All are made here. Mr. Stephenson ships no cars. He delivers all his work in New York. Each nation, company or man who trades for a car, pays for it in New York. No contract is taken unless the contractor has a banker in New York who will pay for the car when it is done. Mr. Stephenson builds nine cars a week. He can take an order and have a car ready to ship in four days. Each car costs $1,000, gold. Mr. Stephenson is an old-time Methodist. For half a century he has been a member of one church. Then he is a leader of the choir, leader of the Sunday-school, a class-leader, a man of great wealth and of open-handed liberality. His children and grand-children are in the trade with him, and all have to begin where he began, on the lowest round of the ladder.

Pushing Through.

Business success is not a loitering traveler who, of his own accord, will wander on until finally he reaches your threshold. You must go after him, hunt him up; it may be difficult to find him, but don't give up the search, push on and on until you do meet him. The journey may be troublesome, but it is sure to pay, and a handsome reward will result from your hard and honest push.

Shun all the slow stage coach ways of urging on your abilities; take the locomotive speed of push; keep on the track; avoid all tempting but unprofitable switches, and, with fires all aglow, and machinery well oiled, push on to the next station, and then to the next, and rest assured you will successfully reach the proper destination in full time, and with a valuable load of paying freight.

Half the success obtained in this life, an exchange says, is owing, not so much to luck or capital, as to a vigorous pounding away at the rough difficulties until the road to fortune is cleared of its barriers, and a straight path opens to the traveler endowed with his share of honest, determined and energetic push.

A New Way.

The Chicago *Times* knows of a way in which the country can be saved. It says: Suppose, without disfranchising any one, we give two votes to every man who possesses certain educational qualifications, two to every man who possesses a certain amount of taxable property without the educational qualifications? How then? The poor and ignorant voter would still possess sufficient political power for his own protection, but a good deal less power for mischief than he now wields. This, or something like it, may become possible some day, when the evils of equal and universal voting become more glaring and intolerable than they now are.

SUBTERRANEAN LIFE.

A Night of Business in the Underground World of a New York Hotel.

Says the New York *Sun:* Dick, the ratcatcher, was engaged to clean the kitchen, cellars, meat house, wine, bread, and bar rooms of a Broadway hotel after midnight on Saturday. Underground in a large hotel is a world by itself. The kitchen is one hundred feet long by twenty broad. The floor is of brick. Three long tables extend its entire length. Shelves, cupboards, and dresses hide the walls. Almost endless rows of dishes, shining pots, pans, and enormous boilers are tastefully arranged according to size at the end of the room. A forty foot range and a vast furnace, hugging ovens and bakeries, are red with roaring fires inside. The French cook stands in his well-starched white apron and cap, silently watching his assistants. Several dainty dishes are being prepared. To each of these he gives his attention. Here he pours in drops from several little bottles; there a handful of flour; here a cupful of cream; there a spoonful of butter. Every dish he tastes, and as it is done, he catches the pot or pan, and deftly empties its contents into tureens or plates. At a quarter to twelve he bids his assistants to prepare to clean up. At midnight a major domo descends to the kitchen and shouts, "Put out the lights. The cook goes around his kitchen, sees that everything is in its place, turns down the gas, and then all is still.

Dick the Rat and his assistant take possession of the lower regions. Dick lights his bull's-eye lantern, examines his long iron pinchers, closely scrutinizes his canvas bag, puts on a pair of light slippers, and strips for work. The rats are evidently busy, as they are heard from far and near. Dick has studied their routes. Before going to work he carefully removes every obstacle in his way as silently as he can. Then he utters a call squeal, like that of a rat. Again, Dick squeals louder and with more assurance. This time he is answered from the bread room, where a hundred barrels of flour and hundreds of loaves are packed.

Dick had previously thrown open all the doors. Like a cat he springs forward in the darkness; his strong light dances with extraordinary rapidity along the walls, floors, and ceilings. The sharp, piercing cry of a rat in pain announces Dick's capture. His assistant opens the bag, and a great rat is thrown in. The assistant shakes the bag several times and the rat is quiet. A weak, yet shrill squeak is heard, and Dick brings out at the end of his large nippers a poor little mouse. Rat and mouse are put into the bag. Dick pauses a moment, and again gives a call squeal, which he says the rats understand to mean all is safe. Suddenly he throws the dazzling light upon a shelf. There, crouched and seemingly paralyzed, is a monster rat. It does not stir, but looks straight at the light. It is unable to move. Its large black eyes are distinctly seen, while it still holds the bread in its mouth that it was eating. Upon it Dick springs, and his nippers seize it. The rat utters a piercing squeal, the bag is opened, and it is thrown in.

The rats in the bread room have taken the alarm. Dick darts out and as the bright ray dances up and down, he runs, stops, stands erect, crouches, listens, squeals, darts forward, and the light runs along pipes, behind barrels, under boards, into holes. At one moment he is in the icy chill of the great meat room, with its pounds of beef and mutton, and its hundreds of chickens, and then in the grocery; the wine room; the larder; the store room; the coal room; the garbage room; back again into the kitchen, and at two o'clock the bag contains fifty rats.

Driving Oxen.

A writer in *Lippincott's* gives this characteristic sketch: Driving oxen will make a Stoic philosopher of a boy, they are so unspeakably difficult to manage; it is impossible to manage them, insanity to turn them, utter exasperation to hasten them; the only thing they do with any facility is to stop; yet they must be swayed by a touch, twist of the ears from a long, slender blue-birch gad with a leather lash. To add to their value as sources of discipline, they have a species of ox-diablerie about them. They like breaking a neap; and those oxen which have been trained to the convenient habit of following the boy about the field while dragging will insist on following him around behind the drag when he goes there to adjust anything, which causes a general upsetting. Furthermore, as he marches before them, thinking of other topics, or perhaps following with his eyes some neighbor's carriage bowling down the road, he frequently discovers that the oxen are left far behind him in the field, where they stand stock still composedly chewing their cuds. And they have a disagreeable way of starting off on a trot unexpectedly, particularly on warm April days, when wild natural impulses, mad longings for forest freedom and life without toil, take possession of them at the delicious smell of the spring greenwood, causing them suddenly to lash the neap with their tails and rush frantically for the woods. When an old mare is leading the steers, this is almost tragedy. The mare is dragged backward, the harrow rattles at the heels of the oxen, the farmer and the hired man hasten across the fields to the boy's assistance with "Whoa! haw there! Stop them! whale 'em! Belt 'em over the head!" and the boy shrieks, and follows the galloping oxen until they dash their yoke against a young tree between them in the woods.

Importation for the Centennial.

The secretary of the United States treasury, as long ago as October last, issued regulations governing the free importation of goods for the Centennial exhibition in accordance with the law of June, 1874. The ports of New York, Boston, Portland, Me., Burlington, Vt., Suspension Bridge, N. Y., Detroit, Port Huron, Mich., Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, New Orleans, and San Francisco, alone constitute the ports of entry at which importations for the exhibition will be made free of duty. All goods properly marked and represented will, without examination, be forwarded from the port of arrival by bonded line of transportation to Philadelphia, there to be delivered to the collector of that port. All articles received and entered at the exhibition may at any time, consistently with the regulations controlling it, be withdrawn for sale or delivery to other parties than the owner or agent concerned in their importation on payment of the duties properly accruing on the goods, according to the laws in force at the time of their importation. The attorney general of the United States, the attorney general of Pennsylvania and the counselor and solicitor for the Centennial commission have given their respective opinions that goods deposited and placed on exhibition are free from seizure, and are not liable to the debts of the person or corporation thus receiving them.

The regulations of the secretary of the treasury were officially sent to the director general of the exhibition in October last, and by him promulgated at home and abroad.

"I Wish I Had Capital."

So we heard a great strapping young man exclaim the other day in an office. We did want to tell him a piece of our mind so bad, and we'll just write to him. You want capital, do you? And suppose you had what you call capital, what would you do with it? You want capital? Haven't you got hands, and feet, and muscle, and bone, and brains, and don't you call them capital? What more did God give to anybody? "Oh, they are not money," say you. But they are more than money, and nobody can take them from you. Don't you know how to use them? If you don't, it is time you were learning. Take hold of the first plow, or hoe, or jack-plane, or broadax that you can find and go to work. Your capital will soon yield you a large interest. Aye, but there's the rub. You don't want to work; you want money or credit, that you may play the gentleman and speculate, and end by playing the vagabond. Or you want a plantation and negroes, that you may hire an overseer to attend to them, while you run over the country and dissipate; or want to marry some rich girl who may be foolish enough to take you for your good looks, that she may support you.

Shame upon you, young man! Go to work with the capital you have, and you'll soon make interest enough upon it, and with it to give you as much money as you want, and make you feel like a man. If you can't make money upon what capital you have, you couldn't make it if you had a million dollars in money. If you don't know how to use bone and muscle and brains you would not know how to use gold. If you let the capital you have lie idle and waste and rust out, it would be the same thing with you if you had gold; you would only know how to waste.

Then don't stand about like a great helpless child waiting for somebody to come in and feed you, but go to work. Take the first work you can find, no matter what it is, so that you may be sure to do it like Billy Gray did his drumming—well. Yes, what you undertake, do it well; always do your best. If you manage the capital you already have, you will soon have plenty more to manage; but if you can't or won't manage the capital God has given you, you will never have any more to manage.

Plucky Little Children.

A circumstance that happened in Chicago shows that two children at least have more than ordinary courage for their years. They are the children of a well known business man who resides on East Pierson street, and their ages are seven and ten respectively. Their father had left the house on the morning in question for his place of business about eight o'clock, leaving the children together, the oldest being in her teens. This latter was in the rear part of the house somewhere, when the two young ones went into the parlor, and came upon a man who was stealthily walking across the floor towards the mantel, evidently searching for something. The elder of the two at once, nothing daunted, went up to him and, taking him by the arm, asked him what he wanted. The man gruffly muttered that he wanted "gold," whereupon the child said they had none for him, and told him to leave. He said then that if he couldn't get gold that he wanted a girl, and, without showing an inclination to leave, sat down upon the sofa. The smaller child ran into the rear part of the house, seized a broom, and came in with it pell mell, while the other child ran to the hallway and called to her father, pretending he was in the house. The intruder, fearing he would be ejected rather forcibly, if not arrested, at once made his way out of the house, the children running after him, and the little one in particular giving him a parting tap with her broomstick. The man had found the front door open, and had gone in to help himself without any ceremony, probably also knowing that the head of the family was absent.

Large and Small Farms.

Twelve of the United States have farms that average less than one hundred and twenty-five acres, in extent, which is less than the average elsewhere, which in some States even runs up nearly to an average of five hundred acres. These twelve States give the following as the average size of their farms:

Maine	98 acres.	New Jersey	98 acres.
New Hampshire	122 "	Pennsylvania	103 "
Massachusetts	103 "	Indiana	112 "
Rhode Island	94 "	Ohio	111 "
Connecticut	93 "	Michigan	101 "
New York	103 "	Wisconsin	114 "

While the total value of the farms in the United States is put down at $9,262,803,361, the value in the above States foots up $5,407,587,178, or nearly three-fifths of the total—and this, too, while the area of these States is less than one-tenth of the area of the whole country. No more conclusive exhibit of the practical superiority of the small-farm system could be given than this.

While this record is of interest to those engaged in farms, the following table, collected from our agricultural reports, is of hardly less interest. We give the average value per acre:

Maine	$14.16	Texas	$12.84
New Hampshire	19.15	Arkansas	17.60
Vermont	17.87	Tennessee	12.70
Massachusetts	31.10	West Virginia	15.04
Rhode Island	84.00	Kentucky	15.54
Connecticut	38.94	Ohio	34.57
New York	22.94	Michigan	15.65
New Jersey	27.96	Indiana	13.51
Pennsylvania	20.80	Illinois	11.13
Delaware	13.24	Wisconsin	14.18
Maryland	15.42	Minn

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N C., August 18, 1875.

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.

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Communications relative to any of the interests of the South, and particularly information relative to the crops, solicited.

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PATRIOTISM.

The careful student of history knows that the record of names and dates, however valuable, can never yield him the instruction at which he aims. He must regard history as the outspread chronicle of human thought, for while thought may appear very evanescent, it is thought which lies at the foundation of and controls all human actions. Our fathers determined to build up a nation upon this continent, the elements of which they designed to bind together with an indissoluble bond. They had all the events of the world before them as sources of instruction; and they drew inspiration from the best examples and the wisest masters. History to them was the science of human mind and human nature. Men and women were but ideas clothed with flesh and blood, who, in working out their destiny left the pathway they traveled clearly shown. Trains of thought were observed to mark particular periods. Principles were seen to spring from leading minds and prevail as public opinion. And as ideas controlled actions, so principles shaped events.

It has been said that particular eras and particular nations have, indeed, been the embodiment of some one great idea of which their most energetic political institutions & their most massy material structures have been, not the creators, but the creatures. Rome's magnificent architectures and massy bulwarks, her imperial roads, nay, her capital itself, resplendent with the trophies of a conquered world, to the outward eye, no doubt presented an aspect of solidity infinitely more striking than any abstract idea or bodiless principle ever could present to the eye of the most vivid faith. Yet, what laid her walls as firm, apparently, as the earth's foundations, and reared her battlements, menacing the earth with haughty supremacy? It was one grand, all-absorbing idea, which for centuries filled the heart of every Roman and of Rome, subordinating to itself every other thought and feeling, and straining every nerve to a pitch of selfdevotion and enthusiasm which nothing within or without could withstand. It formed her national faith, to which, whoever was heretic was not Roman. That idea which created all her greatness, was, in one word, PATRIOTISM. The supremncy of that idea was subsequently lost in *superstition*, which, again was observed by our fathers to be relaxing its hold; and they revived in this glorious Republic the idea of patriotism and beheld the dawn of a new idea—that of the *equality of man*, which has been reserved for Republicans of this age to establish in the Constitution and the laws.

HOW TO INSURE SUCCESS IN 1876.

It was WASHINGTON IRVING, we believe, who wrote to one of his fellows in literary obscurity in the days when both were at the foot of the ladder: "How shall we get this great public by the ears?" The same question, varied to suit the particular case in point, never fails to present itself whenever an important question is to be considered.

In preparing for the great political campaign of 1876 the work of thoroughly arousing and correctly informing the people as to the issues involved should begin at once. If the Republicans expect to win they must obtain the "public ear," they must get the people to reading more in order to become thoroughly posted, and the best way to accomplish this is through the circulation of the local Republican newspapers. In this District this is especially important. We can redeem it.

There are, in every county, a number of honest, well meaning people—men who desire to do right—who are open to conviction. The regular reading of a paper like the NORTH CAROLINIAN would make them all Republicans and thus add to the numbers and strength of our party. Leading Republicans in each county would serve the cause and contribuie to the party's success by seeing to it that this class of men are furnished with the paper. Get the thinking "public by the car," and keep them interested, and the battle of '76 will be easily won.

THOMAS B. KEOGH.

Comparatively few realize the amount of labor required to manage a political State canvas, and fewer still possess the tact and ability to successfully carry on the work. The whole State has to be organized, conflicting interests harmonized and the voting population aroused. The campaign just closed was conducted by Hon. THOMAS B. KEOGH. As Chairman of State Republican Executive Committee, he has performed the arduous duties of the position to the entire satisfaction of the great body of Republicans of the State. He was wise in his plans, earnest and indefatigable in his efforts and prompt in his actions.

If TILDEN don't quit talking about what a nice thing a Democratic victory in Ohio would be, somebody else will be President.—*Springfield Republican.*

Let him talk as much as he pleases: somebody else will be President either way.

THE DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR GRAHAM.

On Wednesday last, Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM, a distinguished son of this State passed away at the ripe age of 71 years. From the time he entered public, over 40 years ago, up to the day of his death he has been a man of mark, figuring at times conspicuously in National politics and always exerting a controling influence in the political history of North Carolina. He was born on the 5th of September, 1804, graduated at Chapel Hill in 1824 and was admitted to the bar at Newberne. Entering State politics, he served in the State Legislature from 1833 to 1836 and also in 1839 and 1840. He was first known to the nation in 1841, when he was chosen to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate, and served through the memorable XXVIIth Congress. In the vehement struggle of 1844 he was chosen by the Whigs to breast the shock of the Texas issue as their candidate for Governor, and carried the State over an able and popular opponent by 3,153 majority, on a larger vote than was ever before polled, He was reelected in 1846 by 7,859 majority, and declined a third term, retiring to private life. In 1850, on the accession of Mr. FILLMORE, he was called into the Cabinet to fill the post of Secretary of the Navy, and it was by his great sagacity that the treaty with Japan was effected. At the Whig Convention which met at Baltimore in June, 1852, and nominated Gen. SCOTT for President, Mr. GRAHAM was named for Vice President on the second ballot. He retired from public life after the defeat of his party at the succeeding Presidential election. During the civil war he "went with his State," but was at heart a Unionist. He attended the Union Convention at Philadelphia in 1866, called to sustain the policy of President JOHNSON. He was within a recent period appointed one of the arbitrators of the boundary of Maryland and Virginia, and was acting in that capacity at Saratoga at the time of his death. At the recent election Gov. GRAHAM was elected from Orange County a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. The vacancy will be filled by a special election.

THE REPUBLICAN PRESS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

On the 1st and 2nd days of last April a few earnest men, composing the Republican editors of North Carolina, held a meeting at the city of Newbern. Feeling the importance of the campaign about to open they mapped out and suggested a policy for its conduct. Those suggestions were submitted to and adopted by the State Committee, and were uniformly carried out all aver the State. They have culminated in victory.

Each member of that meeting went home determined to do his full duty to the cause. Persistently adhering to the policy agreed on, and all uniting together, they made themselves felt and wielded an influence resulting not only in saving the Constitution but in redeeming the State. Having labored faithfully and successfully, we hold that the Republican press of the State is entitled to a better recognition than it has hitherto received from the party leaders and those holding the profitable positions within the gift of the party.

The press is the most potent agent in every important campaign, Having just passed through one, it will soon be called on to aid in another—a campaign both State and National. It isn't wisdom to wait until the very eve of the battle before bringing into full requisition this great ally. *The work should begin now.* Republican newspapers should be circulated as widely as possible. It is before the heat and excitement begins that the discussion of principles and the presentation of facts do their work. Let those having the success of the party at heart think of this and act accordingly.

THE RESULT.

On the popular vote the Republicans have carried the State by about 15,000 majority. As to the delegates, it will be close, the probabilities decidedly in favor of the Republicans. There were two "Independents" elected, WILCOX, of Ashe and SPAKE of Jackson, They ran as Anti-Convention candidates against the regular Democratic nominees and defeated them. It is conceded that in the organization of the Convention they will act with the Republicans. In Tyrrell there was no regular Republican nomination. Dr. RANSOM, a Republican, ran and defeated the regularly nominated Democrat. Those who count Dr. RANSOM with the Democrats will find themselves mistaken. The latest returns give the Democrats 59, and the Republicans, including WILCOX and ASHE 61. The Raleigh *News* says: "It comes out at the small end of the horn, The Democrats may have it. The Radicals possibly. If the Democrats have lost the game, they deserve to be spanked from Dan to Bersheba. It is a hard thing to talk of pulling through. We ought to have had a majority of thirty." And the *Sentinel* is now forced to acknowledge, "One thing is certain, the calling of the Convention was a blunder."

M. V'B. GILBERT, Esq.—The Republican party of Wake county has cause to feel proud of this gentleman, who has rendered such valuable services during the campaign which has just closed. Earnest in his labors for, unflinching in his devotion and fidelityto, the party, he has most justly won the confidence and esteem of every Recublican, and even many Democrats in the county who know him. Would that we could count many thousands such Republicans as Mr. Gilbert in our party throughout the State.

We clip the above notice from the last issue of the *Daily Constitution*. Mr. GILBERT is well known in this section of the State and his many friends are glad to learn that he is still "in harness" and working devotedly in behalf of political truth and progress.

A Cleveland dentist committed suicide because he failed in his efforts to invent a sovereign remedy against the toothache.—*Ex.*

His success would have ruined the profession, hence his colleagues are not wearing mourning for the deceased. Of course not.

The honest masses of North Carolina are jealous of their rights under the Constitution. Their every pulsation beats in unison with the Union, the Constitution as it is, the laws and the rights of the people. From the seaboard to the mountain top this sentiment has been proclaimed. Let it be a lesson and a warning to the men who have presumed upon their power to coerce the yeomany of the old North State to a submission to their will and an obediance to their mandates. Like freemen, the people have asserted their soverignty and administered a rebuke that will not soon be forgotten. Let every true North Carolinian be he native or adopted, rejoice. We can now expect peace and following it, prosperity.

The *National Republican* of Washingsays the Cabinet recently discussed the Cuban question, and that the administration has determined to change its policy towards the patriots, from that of neutrality to one of active sympathy. The Cuban war has now been dragging along eight or nine years, and yet the Spaniards have made no perceptible progress in the direction of subjugation, and the feeling is becoming general among civilized nations that the useless sacrifice of human life should be stopped. In the interests of humanity, some government ought to step in and say to Spain, "Hands off."

Draw the color line. The "nigger" did it.—*Democratic papers.*

That won't do, There were Republican gains almost everywhere, and especially in the West where the colored vote is largely in the minority. Take such counties as Stokes, Yadkin, Johnson, Guilford and other counties—all showing wonderful increase in the white vote. The truth is, in this crisis, *the people* endorsed the policy of the Republicans. They arose above party trammels and bade defiance to ambitious party leaders. All honor to them.

DR. SAMUEL W. FRANCIS says that the liquid injected hypodermically by the mosquito contains the principle of quinine, and was sent by Providence as an antidote to fever which arises from marshy and mosquito-infested districts.—*Exchange.*

Deliver us from the "antidote." Having had a few experiences of that sort of "regular" treatment, we cannot commend it. We don't like such doctors who bleed and poison and present their "bills" at the same time.

The people have rebuked the Bourbons. The latter forced the Convention To carry it they made an appeal to *party*. Their hope was in, and their every move was made, in the interest of the Democratic party. *The party has lost.* The people have decided at the ballot box that they are willing to trust the Republicans. Will the Democratic leaders learn wisdom? Will they consult and respect the wishes of the people hereafter?

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE CONVENTION.

For President of the Constitutional Convention that will meet at Raleigh on the 6th of September we suggest the name of Hon. JONATHAN W. ALBERTSON, of Perquimans. In addition to being an able lawyer he is a man of enlarged views, ripe experience, commanding presence and fine address. He would make a splendid presiding officer.

Where are the Southern Whigs to go?

The Whigs of the South were always under the hack with the Democracy. They were denounced as Federalists, Abolitionists, and feeble friends to the South. The maintenance of a common resistence to invasion with the assurance that the Northern Democracy were sound on the State rights question, gave the Democrats of the South the command of the Confederate government, and left little to the Whigs, except to lead from Manassas to Gettysburg. The treacherous desertion of the Northern Democracy, with the underground efforts of the Southern Democracy, through Blair, Vallandingham and their like, to preserve the Democracy unity even throughout that bloody war.

It would seem singular that this habit of obedience should have been continued after the war, but the habit of domination seems established. Notwithstnnding the selfish monopoly of all the official appointments by the Democracy, in spite of a dependence on foreign powers, an utter incapacity to provide the means of war, and the most flagrant oppression of the Southern people, the Southern Whigs returned to their yoke, and have, without an effort at political independence, fallen into the Democratic ranks as the merest priyates.

The only notice that we hav seen taken of this honest and brave political party, has been the remark that they and their principles more nearly carried out by the Democratic than by any other party existing. It may be granted that under the Allen-Thurman dispensation men may express any political opinion, but we will show by the last expression of national opinion ever uttered by the Whigs that there is no common principle in their platform which is carried out by the Southern Democracy.

At the Whig convention of 1856, Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri, presided, and the slaveholding States of Missouri, Mississippi, Virginia, Loulsiana, Georgia, Delaware, North Carolina, Alabama, Kentucky, Maryland, Tennessee, Arkansas and Florida were represented. This convention enounced the following schedule of principles:

1 Unalterable attachment for the federal Union, with "no safer guide or higher law than the constitution of the United States."

2 They charge "the present disordered condition of our national affairs," the dangers of civil war, the bitterness of sectional recrimination "to the culpable neglect of duty by the present (Democratic) national administration."

3. They protest, in the name of Washington, against "geographical parties" apprehended evil from the sectional array of parties, and nominate Mr. Fillmore as "a representative of neither of the sectional parties now struggling for political supremacy."

This platform breathes throughout the utmost nationality. How, then, can the Whig party, which was so averse to civil strife, enter a campaign under leaders who avow their determination to revive the contests of the past for the purpose of reinstating doctrines which have been decided?

If the Whigs believe that the South will be more prosperous by political quiet and developement, let them avoid the Democratic agitators. If they wish to secure measures for the promotion of domestic industry or the diffusion of popular intelligence, they had better leave themselves free to vote for men, without respect to party, who favor progress. If they deem the South to be safe and more prosperous under a regime of industrial developement, let them guard against the ascendancy of a party which presents but one alternative—a Democratic monopoly of office or civil war.

Without dictating to the Southern Whigs what party they should aid in the coming contest, we may at least advise them not to bet their money until they see the horses stripped. Let them not commit themselves until they can form some opinion as to the ability and intention of each party to carry out their principals of love for the Union and care for the people of the South which they always maintained. If the Republicans can present a platform of principles manned by statesmen of character and ability, the Whigs may safely break the bouds by which the Democracy have them, and exercise the common right of American citizens to vote any ticket they may deem most consistent with their principles and most promotive of the safety and welfare of the Southern people.—*N. O. Republican.*

Proceedings Board of Education.

Commissioners office }
Aug. 17th 1875. }

Board of Education met to-day Present, Dr. P. John, Chairman, George W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.

The Census of the school children of the several townships of the county were examined and it was ascertained that there are 2744 reported. It was further ascertained that, after deducting the commisions of the Sheriff and Treasurer and the proper exemptions, and after meeting the other lawful school expenses, there will be only about $1900 to be appropriated between the several districts The bises will be 70 cts per child. The amount to each district is as follows:

SALEM.

	White.		*Colored.*
No. 1	$41,30	No. 1	10,50
" 2	39,20	" 2	50,40
" 3	52,50	" 3	35,70
" 4	26,60	" 4	41,30
	NIXONTON.		
No. 1	$20,30	No. 1	69,30
" 2	34,30	" 2	31,50
" 3	33,60	" 3	49,00
" 4	46,20	" 4	52,50
	ELIZABETH CITY.		
No. 1	$236,60	No. 1	259,00
	PROVIDENCE.		
No. 1	52,50	No. 1	36,40
" 2	43,40		
" 3	52,90		
	MT. HERMAN.		
No. 1	31,50	No. 1	32,90
" 2	45,50	" 2	46,20
" 3	35,00	" 3	52,50
" 4	42,00		
" 5	31,20		
	NEWLAND.		
No. 1	52,90	No. 1	46,20
" 2	51,80	" 2	97,30
" 3	38,50		

On motion adjourned.

P. JOHN, Chm'n.
THOS. P. WILCOX, Clerk.

Ex-Gov. Jenkins, of Georgia, adds his vote in favor of a hearty participation in the centennial. "Sulking is not in keeping with southern character," he says.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. S. ACHESON, Physician and Surgeon, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare Co., N. C. 39 v. 6 1yr.

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 39 v. 6.

MRS. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoe Clothing, Hats, Caps &c., Road Street. 39 v. 9.

North Carolina, }
Pasquotank county, }

Northrop Smith, Plaintiff.
Against
George H. Brown, Defendant.

It appearing by affidavit to the Court that the plaintiff has a cause of action against the defendant George H. Brown above named and that said defendant is not a resident of this State. It is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolinian, a newspaper published in Elizabeth City, N, C. for six successive weeks notifying him that the plaintiff has sued out a warrant of attachment against his property in said county returnable at the next term of the Superior Court of said county to be held in Elizabeth City at the court house on the fourth Monday after the second Monday in January 1876, to secure a claim in favor of the plaintiff against the defendant for $330,99, with interest from June 2nd 1874, dne by Judgment rendered in one of the Courts of Pensylvania, and the said defendant is hereby summoned to be and appear at the next term of the Superior Court for said county, to be held in Elizabeth City on the 4th Monday after the 2nd Monday in January 1876, and answer the complaint of plaintiff which is deposited in the office of the clerk of said Court, or judgemeut proconfesso will be taken against him, and the property attached will be condemned to satisfy the same.

Dated this 16th day of August 1875.

Witness, Miles Commander, Clerk of Superior Conrt, Pasquotank county.

W. F. POOL,
Plaintiff's attorney.

PERQUIMANS MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY AT HERTFORD N. C.

W. G. GUITHER, A. M. Principal. Fall session opens Sept. 27th 1875. This is the PREPARATORY SCHOOL of the First Congressional District. It is cheap, in a healthy locality, and in the midst of a moral and intelectual community.

TUITION PER SESSION:

Preparatory Department	$10,00
Academic "	15,00
Classical, " (including academic)	20,00
Music. on Piano	12,50
School room expenses	1,00

Good board in private families at $10 per month. *Let the people sustain their own School* For further particulars, apply to Principal. Aug. 10th, 1875. tf

GIVE ME WORK!

J. M. MATHEWS,
WATCHMAKER
near Brother's Livery stables.

The Third Annual FAIR OF THE ALBEMARLE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY WILL BE HELD AT ELIZABETH CITY ON

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday October 20th, 21st and 22 1875.

Competition open to all. The premium list will comprise Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry; also Farm, Kitchen, Dairy, Vegetable and Orchard Products; likewise Farming Implements, Machinery, Mechanical Products, Household Fabrics, Fancy work and Flowers.

The Citizens of adjoining counties and of adjacent States are invited to enter articles for exhibition.

GEO. W. CHARLES, President,
M. B CULPEPPER, Secretary,
8-4f

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

North Carolina, } In the Superior Court,
Tyrrell county, }

John H. Thomas, & wife Alice Thomas Plantiffs.

Against:

John Hoskins, Benj. Hoskins, Samuel Ludford and wife Angeline, Abel Belanga and wife Frances, John Johnston and wife Winiford, Thos. H. Wynn, J. W. Wynn, A. D. Litchfield and wife Ann E., Benj. Thomas, C. B. Thomas, William Warren and wife Sallie, Sallie Thomas Bowen, Sallie Bowen, Susan Bowen, Britton Hasell, A. W. Haswell, Winnie Litchfield, Ephraim Brickhouse, Joseph Brickhouse, and Frances Brickhouse, Heirs at law of Silva Hoskins decd. Defendants.

It appearing that the defendants William Warren and wife Sallie Warren, Thomas Bowen, Sallie Bowen and Susan Bowen are non residents of the State of North Carolina. It is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolinian a weekly newspaper published in Elizabeth City, for the space of six weeks notifying said defendants to be, and appear at my office in Columbia on Monday the 13th day of September 1875 to show cause if any they can why the prayer of the petition which is filed in this office shall not be granted.

Witness my hand and seal of office at office in Columbia, this 31st day of July 1875.

THOS. L. JONES,
Clerk of the Superior Court
for Tyrrell County.
8-6t

CANVASSERS wanter for two superb works of French art, "Little Runaway and her Pets," and the pretty pair, "The Dinner, and the Nap." These pictures are worthy of a place in costly homes inexpensive enough for the simplest. Selling rapidly, and TAKE ON SIGHT. We guarantee ready sale, good profits, and quick returns. Any active person who will take hold can make a handsome income. Send for our best terms at once.

J. B. FORD, & CO.,
6-4m 27 Park Place New York.

SPECIAL NOTICE FROM DANA BICKFORD
THE INVENTOR OF THE
FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE.

I wish to call the attention of all parties interested, to the fact *that all circular knitting machines* having the *Auttomatic Arangement* for *reversing* or any kind of adjustment for different grades of *yarn* or *work*, was fully and completely covered by me in A. D 1867, 1868, and 1869, by nine (9) Letters Patent issued *to* or *for me*, and which were nearly all issued before a machine had been made by any one but myself; and since that time I have made and purchased a great many improvements on the Machine and its work, which have been fully protected, so that not only the Machine, but the work made on them are thoroughly covered by Letters Patent. For these reasons I give you this notice, to prevent *your* being *humbogged* by parties who have either acted as my agents or worked directly for me on my Machines or models, and who proyose to swindle me, and their customers also, rather than pay the small amount that I demand as *ro yalty*, for my rights and protection. If you purchase from these parties, some of my agents will either compel you to give up your machine at once, or pay for it over again, before they will allow you to use it. Now to protect myself and you also, I am having prepaired a phenliar trade-mara, to go on each machine sold by parties having the right from me to sell or make. We will protect you fully in the use of all machines having this trade-mark. And remember that there is no machine made that can compare with the one that we are now bringing out, as we propose (now that we have our own factory) to combine every convenience that invention ingenuity can conceive of.

Agents wanted everywhere. Send for illustration of the machine and this trade-mark, so there will be no mistake. Address

6-3m. DANA BICKFORD,
(H V C 689 Broadway, New York.

Singing-Books.

We would the attention of Teachers, and others interested in music, to the following works, as being the best of their class:

Musical Chimes.

A new class book for Female voices. Price $9 per dozen. Sample copies, mailed, post paid, on receipt of $1.

Fairy Echoes.

A class-book for Children. Used in all the principal Public Schools. Price $6 per dozen. Sample copies mailed post-paid on receipt of 60 cents.

Song Echo.

The most popular School Singing-Book ever published. Price $7,50 per dozen Sample copies mailed, post paid, on receipts of 75 cts.

J.E. PETERS,
6-4t 843 Broadway, N. Y.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers.
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York; Post Office Box, 4586.
(S. M. P.) 30-1yr.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN NEWSPAPER, AND JOB OFFICE.

Office near corner of Main and Road Sts.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Handbills, irculars, Billheads, Blanks, Checks, Paper Books, Programmes, and every other kind of printing executed in the very latest style and at *REASONABLE RATES.*

Printing in Colors, Bronzes, and Fancy Styles done in the neatest manner and at short notice.

Business men in general, will find it to their interest to patronize the

CAROLINIAN OFFICE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Selling out,

SELLING OUT,
Take Notice
THAT
J. SALOMONSKY & CO.,
are closing out their
Extensive Stock
AT
Wholesale Prices,
NOW IS YOUR CHANCE
TO BUY
CHEAP

J. SALOMONSKY & CO.

Dry Goods,

NOTIONS,

Boots and Shoes,
Hats,
and
Clo hing.

J. SALOMONSKY & CO.

They are cheaper than ever sold in
this Place, therefore do not
lose your chance
to lay in a
SUPPLY
and go to
J. SALOMONSKY, & CO'S,
on ROAD STREET.

Selling out.
SUI GENERIS.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.
UNEQUALED Judged critically, UNAPPROACHED
in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded
THREE HIGHEST MEDALS
AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT
VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.
ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.
ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Expositions, in America as well as Europe. Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred.
BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be unrivaled. See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than One Thousand (sent free).
INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. *Dealers get* LARGER COMMISSIONS *for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.*
NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. New Solo and Combination Stops. Superb Etagere and other Cases of new designs.
PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An exquisite combination of these instruments.
EASY PAYMENTS. Organs sold for cash; or for monthly or quarterly payments; or rented until rent pays for the organ.
CATALOGUES and Circulars, with full particulars, free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82 Adams St., CHICAGO.

Great Inducements.
TO MAKE
Improvements

In our Building and a change in the business I am compelled to sell off a large portiou of the STOCK.

I will therefore offor Great Inducements IN
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
DRUS
RUGS, &C.

Also a large Stock of the
House Furnisning Goods
Such as
BLANKETS,
QUILTS, BED AND
TABLE SPREADS,
TABLE LINENS &C.
LACE CURTAINS
AND
SHADE
We have an extra large Stock and will sell them extraordinarily cheap.

H. WERTHEIMER;
23-3m 173 Main St., Norfolk, Va.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for
THE "OLD MERCHANT"

IN ANNCUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN
BLACK SILK
IRISH AND ENGLISH POPLINS,
COLORED SILK DRESS PATTERNS,
PONGEES AND FOULARDS,
GRENADINES, JAPANESE,
AUSTRIAN PLAIDS AND STRIPES,
LACE AND SATIN STRIPPED PIQUES,
NAINSOOK TUCKING Cut on the Bias,
FRENCH JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
ALPACAS AND CASHMERES,
MOURNING BERAGE SHAWLS,
LACE POINTS AND SCARFS
Table Damask & Toweling,
White Goods in great varity.
Honey Comb Cloaking for Infants,
Linen Lawns & Suitings,
Parasols, Gloves & Handkerchiefs,

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Twills
and 1-2 Bleached Goods,
JET JEWELRY.

Also a fine selection of Ladies, Misses and Childrens

SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

Nag's Head Hotel,

NAG'S HEAD DARE COUNTY N. C.

This celebrated watering place opens JULY 1ST., 1875.

Capacity 250 Guests.

This Hotel was built two years ago and is pleasantly situated a short distance from the Sound shore and in full view of the Ocean. Bathing fishing and gunning unsurpassed on the whole sea coast.

TERMS:

Per Day,	$ 2.00.
Per Week,	12.00.
Per Month,	40.00.

Children under 12 years of age half price. Liberal reduction to families.
For further information address.
J. C. PERRY, Proprietor.

☞ The fine Steamer "Mystic" has been engaged to run for the Season from Edenton, Hertford and Elizabeth City.
June 2nd, 1875.

State upon relation of James P. Wheelbee
VS
C. C. Pool, Guardian, Geo. D. Pool and W. G. Pool, Sureties } SUMMONS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

To the Sheriff of Pasquotank County Greeting:

You are hereby commanded, to summon C. C. Pool, Guardian, G. D. Pool and Wm. G. Pool, the defendants above named, if they be found within your county, to appear before his Honor, the Judge of our Superior Court, to be held for the county of Pasquotank at the Court House in Elizabeth City on the 4th Monday after the 2nd Monday of July 1875, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county, within the first three days of the next term thereof, and let said defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that time the Plaintiff will take judgement against them for the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars with interest and for cost.

Herein fail not and of this Summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court this the 28th day of June 1875.

MILES COMMANDER,
Clerk of Superior Court,
Pasquotank County.

Pasquotank County.—Superior Court.

State on Relation of Darius Raper, Daniel, Raper, Robert L. Raper by J. P. Wheelbee, Solicitor
Against
C. C. Pool, Guardian, G. D. Pool and W. G. Pool.

It appearing to the undersigned that the defendant C. C. Pool is a non resident of this State, and has property within the State, the subject of the action. It is ordered that publication be made in the NORTH CAROLINIAN a newspaper published in Elizabeth City for six weeks commanding the defendant to appear and answer the complaint of the plaintiffs and upon failure to do so judgement pro confesso will be taken against him. The Summons issued in the case will be published with the order.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at office in E. City, June 28th 1875.

MILES COMMANDER,
6t Clerk.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
OF VALUABLE
NORTH CAROLINA LANDS
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE D. POOL,
Real Estate Agent,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and other properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements to capitalists and emigrants, as this section of it rich Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness it will compare favorably with any where: and in easy and cheap transportation of products to market, in pleasantness of climate, in the salubility of the people, in great fertility, and durability of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them are large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making the town easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water transportation for farm products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built to Norfolk, putting this place in "rect communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This, together with our great fishing, farming and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement for putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern country.

A desirable farm of 260 acres—one third cleared, and the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords is offered for sale. It is six miles from town, one mile from navigable water, has our buildings, is in a good neighborhood, and on a very public road. There is a school within one mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely, corn, cotton, wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above containing 186 acres is offered for sale for $1,600, one half cash, balance in a year, with interest. This farm is within one mile of a navigable river, is only one mile from a church and school house, has good dwellings and all necessary out-buildings upon it, is mostly cleared, and is very productive. It is only six miles from this town, and is within two miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 400 acres 2 miles from town is offered for $18 an acre. This is rich land is mostly cleared, and has good buildings. On account of its locality and productions it is very desirable.

A valuable farm of 219 acres is also offered for sale for $1,500, one half cash balance in a year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good Buildings, is on a public road, and in a good neighborhood where school houses and churches are near. Two-thirds of this farm is cleared and in fair cultivation, and the balance abounds in good timber. There is a great bargain offered in this farm.

A valuable farm of 200 acres nearly all cleared is offered for $2,000 on easy payments. This farm is twelve miles from town, is near a navagable River is easy productive, in a good neighborhood, on a public road and very near a church and school house. This too is a desirable purchase. Also a farm of 400 acres 3 miles from town is offered. The land is rich, the buildings are fine and it is mostly in fine cultivation. Price $25 per acre.

A farm of 500 acres in Pasquotank Count, 6 miles from town, and one mile from the River, with good new dwelling built in modern style, barn, stable, four tenant houses scattered over the farm, fine water, &c. This farm is situated on the most public road in the County, has 300 acres cleared and balance in splendid pine, oak, cypress, maple, sweet gum, and other valuable timber. It is peculiarly adapted to raising cotton, $50 per acre, not, having been realized on a part of it this year in cotton. It also grows corn, wheat, oats, and other crops well. Price $12,000 in easy payments.

Three farms—one of 100 acres, one of 50 acres and one of 150 acres, within two miles of town, mostly cleared land, Price $20 per acre for each tract—payments easy terms. Also many other valuable farms and town lots too numerous to mention.

GEO. D. POOL,
Agent.
Elizbet City, N. C.

Elizabeth City
Planing Mill,

D. S. KRAMER.
PROPRIETOR.

Is prepared to furnish
FLOORING
SIDING,
DOORS,
SASH
WINDOW
FRAMES,
BLINDS
BRACKETS,
MOULDINGS,
AND FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL
WOOD WORK OF ALL
KINDS
ORDERS SOLICITED
AND PROMPTLY
FILLED.

☞ Ordinary sizes of Sash, both glazed and unglazed, always on hand. Also a lot of Plastering Hair on hand for sale. Address

D. S. KRAMER
Elizabeth City, N. C.

WILLARD'S HOTEL,

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor,
Washington, D. C. 41-tf.

North Carolina, } Special Action.
Perquimans County. } In Probate Court.

J. W. Albertson, Adm'r.
vs
Thos. Bagley, Quinton Bagley and Nathan Bagley.

Petition to make real estate assetts for payment of debts.

It appearing that the defendants are non-residents of the State of North Carolina. It is ordered that publication be made in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a weeky newspaper published in Elizabeth City, for the space of six weeks notifying the said defendants to be and appear at my office on Saturday the 26th day of July A. D. 1875 in the town of Hertford, N. C., to show cause if any they have why the prayer of the complaint which is filed in this office shall not be granted.

Witness my hand and seal of office in Hertford on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1875.

JOHN H. COX,
51-6, Clerk Superior Court

NORTH CAROLINIA

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 18th, 1875.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every morning, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City steamers.

Local and Personal.

Court at Hertford, Perquimans county, next week.

What does the Windsor *Times* think of the BELL-ringers of Bertie?

Gold at New York, 113, cotton 14½ corn 80 @ 82cts. At Norfolk cotton 14 corn 70.

The universal complaint is the scarcity of money. We never knew so little in circulation.

Now that the political excitement is over, let one and all turn their attention to other great questions—those of enterprise and industry.

Capt WM, F. HATSEL, of Body's Island Light House, will accept our thanks for a description of the great waterspout occuring between Roanoke and Collington Islands on the 5th inst.

A cotemporary says that there are Roman noses, the dish nose, the smash nose, and a diversity of other kinds of noses, but the ugliest nose is the one that pokes itself into other people's business. Every one knows it.

Remember that the next Fair at this place will be held on the 20th, 21st and 22nd days of October. Let the interest at the last Fair be increased, and let everybody determine to have some articles on exhibition.

The last Legislature passed an Act requiring Clerks, Sheriffs, Treasurers and certain other county officers to make reports to the county Commissioners on the first Monday in September of each year. This duty is required under heavy penalties. See chapter 151 of the laws of 1874-75.

What should be the standing in the community of invidiuals who, finding their statements about others to be as incorrect as they are damaging, take refuge in silence, or by hastening to promulgate new charges in place of the old ones? Let an honest public answer.

Rev. W. G. STARR President of the Wesleyan Female College at Murfreesboro, occupied the pulpit of the Methodist Church at this place on Sabbath last. We never heard him preach a dull sermon. They are always full of thought, life, and power.

Which is the Democratic organ of the District—the *Times* at Windsor or the *Register*, at Elizabeth City. This to some people is a greater puzzle than the one that troubled the small boy when he couldn't make up his mind whether chickens came out of eggs or eggs out of chickens.

We learn that an article in our last issue upon the result in Pasquotank is construed by certain parties as a reflection on the delegate elect from this county. It was not so intended, and certainly when carefully read will bear such construction. No man in the State made a bolder and, under the circumstances, a more successful canvas.

The Norfolk *Virginian* of the 11th inst. says that a colored man named ADRIAN JONES, who hailed from Perquimans county, N. C., was arrested on suspicion of stealing a bullock and selling it in the market. He could not account very clearly to the officer how he came by the bullock, so he was therefore detained in custody until enquiry be made.

The people of Hertford, Perquimans county, appreciating the importance and benefits of a good school, have already erected a new Academy building on the site of the old one recently burned down. It has cost them near $2000. The dedication and laying of the corner stone will take place on Friday, the 27th inst. The ceremonies will be conducted by the Masons and Odd Fellows. Distinguished speakers are expected. The exercises will begin at 11 o'clock A. M.

Who can explain it—the mysterious influence that attracts the young man and the maiden to each other? They meet, and meet again, and then a thousand and one things keep on happening, as they always do and will, to bring people together, especially those so willing to come. And then the never quite finished talks, the ever happy meetings and delicious partings, all occuring in the same old, old fashion since Time was a baby. It will thus continue so long as men and women inhabit the earth. And who would have it otherwise?

From writing communications on "Franchise" our townsman W. W. GRIFFIN has taken to writing articles on "Statistics" They are all *register*-ed in the Road Street "organ." The indignation aroused among the masses in his own party by his first article appears to have so disturbed his equinimity as to cause him to obscure his meaning by a cloud of long words interjected in almost every sentence of his later ones. But for the fact that reference is made to "one so recently immigrated to us"—a man who claims to be the peer of any citizen in this community—we would let the article pass to the oblivion awaiting it without notice. The individual alluded to has been a citizen now going on seven years. He came here with his capital and invested it. He has not been a drone nor an idler. All his interests, his property, his family—everything are here. He is as much interested in good government and the proper management of the finances of the county as are his carping critics. Aye, and he has contributed as much towards building up this section and in developing its resources as the whole pack barking at his heels. Against his wish, a little over a year ago, he was nominated and elected Town and County Commissioner. He has met the responsibilities of the two offices with an eye single to the public good, feeling that just in proportion as that is protected and advanced is he benefitted; as it suffers he must suffer. And we hold that he is just as eligible to place and position and as much entitled to the support of the people as though he had been to the "manner born." The man who prates about "odium" and "presumption" on the one hand, and of "humility" and "disgrace" on the other in this connection, is but giving vent to an animus that would discourage immigration, retard progress and keep alive a fast expiring feeling that has been the bane of too many portions of this fair Southern land.

——By the way, at the time referred to, the author of the articles on "Franchise" and "Statistics" was *himself a candidate for the same office*, and more recently a candidate for Mayor of the City. Would the "honor and welfare" of the citizens of Pasquotank county and of Elizabeth City have been *better* "protected" and *more* "guarded" had *he* been elected? Who can tell?

——The following correspondence will explain itself:

Elizabeth City, N. C., August 13th, 1875.

W. W. GRIFFIN.

Sir—In your article in this week's *Register* you say: "and thousands of dollars have found investment for private purposes and lost forever to the County Treasury." In this statement do you have reference to the present Board of County Commissioners? An immediate reply is respectfully solicited.

Yours, &c.,
P. JOHN.

Elizabeth City, N. C., August 14th, 1875.

DR. P. JOHN:

Sir.—For answer to your note of inquiry of yesterday's date, I suggest the present Board of County Commissioners have not occupied that position twelve months, consequently sufficient time has not elapsed, as prescribed by statute or custom, requiring an exhibit or inquiry into the financial administration of this Board; therefore a charge of the nature of the inquiry could not be maintained as to them, a cause of itself sufficient to restrain such a complaint against the present Board.

Respectfully,
W. W. GRIFFIN.

Local Briefs:

Court adjourned on Friday evening.—MARSHAL PARKS Esq. of Norfolk, was in the city last week.—Grapes, apples, and peaches in the market.—"Do you know who I am?" asked the constable of a noisy fellow he was obliged to seize by the neck. "Not exactly sir; but I fancy you are the malignant collarer."—The city appeared deserted on Saturday and Sunday. A large number went to Nag's Head.—COBB and GURKINS organ is still harping on that "same old tune." As there is no ordinance against organ grinding we suppose it must be endured. —Our Devil, naughty boy, says that the more the girls are pinned back the more forward they seem.—The road to fortune is through printer's ink. So says the successful BARNUM.—Mr. GRANDY's Singing School take their Excursion to Nag's Head to morrow. May they have a pleasant time.—Try the NORTH CAROLINIAN for one year.—Enough rain has fallen in this section during the past few weeks to satisfy the needs of all.—Our old friend GEO. W. BAKER was in the city last week.—Melons, melons everywhere.

Local Port-Folio.

Hot springs—jumping rope in August. An unsatisfactory find—fined $5 and costs. An inside dental expense—having a tooth filled. Only a matter of form—tight lacing. A bootless task—pulling on one's socks. Never gives anyone a cold—the ventilation of an idea. A run of luck—winning a race. Trans-action—walking in one's sleep.

Business Locals.

County, City and Poor House Orders for sale at Fowler's.

Dry Goods at reduced prices at Fowler's Cash Store.

We have on hand a lot of Dry Lumber which we will sell very low. tf.

Shocking and Probably Fatal Accident in Gates County, N. C.

On Wednesday last Mr. Edward Howell, a farmer, residing in Gates county, was out hunting. He succeeded in killing one deer. Returning he had him dressed, and deposited his gun in the barn, leaving the dogs on the trail of another. Having occasion to use his gun, he reached through a cat-hole in the door, seizing the muzzle, and while in the act of drawing the weapon through the aperture, the hammer struck, and the contents—twenty-one buckshot—entered the palm of his right hand, ranging upwards and coming out just above the elbow. The immediate services of a physician not being available, the flow of blood continued unchecked, which, added to the wound, warranted the physician, who finally came, in pronouncing his recovery out of the question. When our informant left the unfortunate gentleman on Friday, it was the opinion of attending physicians that he could not survive half an hour. Mr. Howell was a prominent citizen of his county, and the head of an interesting family. —*Norfolk Landmark.*

Andrew Johnson, four years ago, said of Brownlow: "Death has already laid his icy fingers upon you; and yet you sit, a poor galvanized corpse, and laugh in the face of the King of Terrors." And now the shrivelled parson, in tolerable good shape, sits and listens at the clods as they fall on Andy's coffin.—*Atlanta Herald.*

It was observed by Byron that "Man, being reasonable, must get drunk," but he has not a monopoly for it seems the elephant is a little reasonable too, and finds in South Africa a fruit of which he is very fond, on which he gets "howling."

As Mr. Cleveland was leaving the Connecticut House after his speech on woman suffrage, he met a member who said "he wouldn't vote to make a man of his wife," Mr Cleveland replied, "I hope your wife will succeed in making a *man* of you."

Charles Francis Adams is the heavirst tax payer at Quincy, Mass., his taxes being $4,673.

In a Scotch court recently a witness swore to the identity of a chicken from the resemblance to its mother.

What kind of monkeys grow on grape vines? gra-apes.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

At The Albemarle House

Geo D Newby, S Williams, G W Jones, John Avery, Wm Glover, W G Roberson, Samuel Waters, W W Morriset, A P Cherry J C Tatum, Dr R H L Blunt, Wm L Blunt, J J Baxter, J F Baxter, H E Baxter, H Delong, J M Weeks, W J Munden, T J Munden, T Selby Harney, Willie Pool, E P Parker, S Simmons, W G Gaither, L Tabor, W R Abbott, N. C.; S B Tatvm, Marshall Parks, W Reed and two sons, W G Grandy, E W More, E Jacobs Norfolk Va.

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

SODA WATER ON ICE.

THE Soda Fountain of Dr. J. N. BUTT's is in "full blast" again, and it is the place to get the best, most delightful and surely the most healthful drink ever offered to man.

The water is made with great care, the best Bicarbonate of Soda being used to make the gas. Sparkling Soda Water "on ice" is surely a luxury, so bring your wives, your sisters and your "sweet-hearts," and you will be pleased.—No. 75 Road St. E. City N. C. May 10th 1875.

A FRESH lot of Rock Bridge Alum Mass at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT, S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875-

SEWERS. READERS, AND WORKERS AT NIGHT.

IMPORTANT TO KNOW

KEROSENE. KEROSENE.

BE sure to call at Dr. JAS N BUTT'S to get your Kerosene 150 degrees fire test it will give very much better light, will burn.

FRESH arrival of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Congress Water, Turpentine, 150-degrees fire test Kerosene Oil (the very best), also Drummend Light Burners, &c., &c., at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

AT DR. BUTT'S you will find large stocks of the following Stationery, viz: Legal, Billet, and plain Note Paper, Congress Letter Cap. Legal Cap, also a great variety of Envelopes, Pens. etc., etc., at JAS. N. BUTT'S.

FINE Medium and Common Pocket Cutlery at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

LAMPS in great variety, Side Brackets, Reflector Chandeliers. Lanterns, and large lot Chimneys at JAS. N. BUTT'S

AS usual in Drug Stores we offer you the finest article of Green Tea. If you want a good drink be sure to call and get some at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

A LARGE LOT of Cigars at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store; good, medium and common.

A LARGE line of Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder braces at DR. JAS N. BUTT'S

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Three Points for Consideration.

During the past five years the VEGETINE has been steadily working itself into public favor, and those who were at first most incredulous in reffard to its merit, are now its most ardent friends and supporters.

There are three essential causes for those having such a hoaror of patent medicines, changeing their opinion and loading their influence towards the advancement of VEGETINE. 1st. It is an honestly-prepared medicine from barks, roots and herbs. 2d. It honestly accomplishes all that is claimed for it, without leaving any bad effects in the system. 3d. It presents honest vouchers in testimonials from honest, well-known citizens, whose signatures are a sufficient guarantee of their earnestness in the matter. Taking into consideration the vast quantity of medicines brought conspicuously before the public through the flaming advertisements in newspaper columns, with no proof of merrit or genuide vouchers of what it has done, we should be pardoned for manifesting a small degree of pride in presenting the following testimonial fro Rev. *J. S. DICKERSON, D. D.*, the popular and ever-genial paster of the South Baptise Church, Boston:

THE TIRED BODY SUES FOR SLEEP.

BOSTON, March 26, 1874.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.

Dear Sir—It is as much from a sence of duty as of gratitude that I write to say that your VEGETINE—even if it is a patent medicine, has been of great help to me when nothing else seemed to avail which I could safely use. Either excessive mental work or unusual care crings upon me a nervous exhaution that desperately needs sleep, but as desperately defies it. Night after night the poor, tired body sues for sleep until the day-dawn is welcomed back, and we begin our work tired out with an almost fruitless chase after rest. Now I have fsund that a little VEGETINE taken just before I rettre gives me sweet and immediate sleep, and without any of the evil effects of the usual nacotics. I think two things would tend to make brain-workers sleep. 1st. A litlld less work. 2d. A little more VEGETINE. This prescription has helped me.

Now I have a particular horror of "patent medicines" but I have a greater horror of being afraid to tell the straight-out truth. The VEGETINE has helped me, and I own it up.

Yours, &c., *J. S. DICKERSON.*

VALUABLE EVIDENCE.

The following unsolicited testimonial from Rev. O. T. WALKER, D D formerly paster of thi Bowdom Sqr. Church, and at present seettled in Providence R, I., must be esteemed as reliable evidence

No one should fail to observe that this testimonial is the result of two year's experience with the use of VEGETINE in the Rev Mr Walker's family, who now pronounces it invaluable.

Providence, R, I. 164 Transit street.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.,

If feel bound to express with my signiture the high value I place upon your VEGETINE. My family have used is for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an luvigorating, renovating tonic;

O T WALKER,
Formerly Paster of Bowdoid Sq. Church Boston,

THE BEST EVIDENCE.

The following letter from Rev E S BEST, paster M E Church, Natick, Mass, will be read with interes by physicians also those suffering from the same disease as afflicted the son of the Rev E S BEST No person can drubt this testimony, and their is no doubt about the curative powers of VEGETINE

NATICK, Mass., Jan. 1, 1874.

MR H R STEVENS;

Dear Sir—We have good reason for regarding your VEGETINE a medicine of the greatest value. We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life. He is now seventeen years of age; for the last two years he has suffered from necrosis of his leg, caused by scrofulous affection, ane was so far reduced that nearly all who saw him thought his recovery impossible A council of able physicians conid give us but the faintest hope of ever rallying, two of the number declaring that he was beyond the reach of human remedies, that even amputation could not save him, as he had not vigor enough to endure the operation Just then we commended giving him VEGETINE, and from that time to the present he has been continuously improving. He has lately resumed his studies, thrown away crutches and cane, and walks about cheerfully and strong.

Though there is still some discharge from the opening where the limb was lanced, we have the fullest confidence that in a little time he will be perfectly cured.

He has taken about three dozen bottles of VEGETINE, but lately use but very little, as he declares that he is two well to be taking medicine. Respectfully yours, E. S. BEST, Mrs. L. C. P. BEST.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE.

178 Baltic streee, Brooklyn, N Y, Nov. 14, 1874.

H. R. STEVENS ESQ,

Dear Sir—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cure thereby have seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the VEGETINE for the complaints for which it is claimed to cure.

JAMES LUDLOW, Late paster Calvary Baptist church Sacramento, Cal.

VEGETINE is sold by all Druggists.

STEAMER WM. GATES AND WHARF AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., AT *Public Auction*

Will be sold at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 18th day of August 1875, at Elizabeth City, N. C., at 12 o'clock M. the

Stem'r WM. GATES

belonging to the Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Company. Also one of the largest and best WHARFS in E. City, N. C.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of the above property will be received at the office of the Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Company at Norfolk, until day of Sale.

W. B. ROGERS,
7-3t President.

H. ZIEGLER

CABINE T-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD

COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *will in two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market. His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

R. K. SPEED.— —JOHN BLACK

SPEED & BLACK,

General Life, Fire and Marine Ins'e Ag'ts

S. W. corner of Main and Road Sts.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Capital Represented $40,000,000.

Issues every *desirable* kind of Life Policy, *Mutual and Stock.*

Insurable property placed in *First-class* Companies *at lowest rates.*

Will adjust *Life and Fire* losses in any part of Eastern North Carolina.

April 11th, 1872.-1yr.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

No. 70 Road Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

HAVING located in Eliz City N. C, is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all it departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

WONDERful are the revelations of the GEM—the best and cheapest Microscope for common use in the world. Scientific, valuable, instructive, entertaining, practical, amusing, astonishing. A treasure in every home. 7 thousands in use. Magnifies 1000 times. Makes a log of a hair, etc. Only $1.50. Send 10 cents in letter and put it by mail, prepaid. Agts wntd. Address Beverly Co. 83 Wabash av. Chicago

8v6—1yr.

BLATCHLEY'S

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the Joints, and the copper chamber which never cracks, scales or rusts and will last a life time. For sale by Dealers and the trade generally In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade-mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you will be promptly furnished by addressing with stamp.

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa
March 3 -6m.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO

PURE AND

Silver Gloss Starch,

For the Laundry.

MANUFACTURED BY

T. KINGSFORD & SON,

The best Starch in the World.

Gives a beautiful finish to the Linen, and the difference in cost between it and common starch is scarcely half a cent for an ordinary washing. Ask your Grocer for it.

KINGSFORD'S

Oswego Corn Starch,

For Puddings, Blanc, Mange, Ice Cream, &c.

Is the Original—Established in 1848. And preserves its reputation as Purer, Stronger and more delicate than any other article of the kind offered, either of the same name or with other titles,

Stevenson Macadam, Ph. D., &c., the highest chemical authority of Europe, carefully analyzed this Corn Starch, and says it is a most excellent article of diet and in chemical and feeding properties is fully equal to the best arrow root.

Directions for making Puddings, Custards, &c., accompany each one pound package.

For Sale by all First-class Grocers.

45-3m. (H. C. & CO.)

American Wash Blue.

FOR LAUNDRY AND HOUSE-HOLD USE,

MANUFACTURED AT THE

AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS, NEWARK, N. J.

OUR WASH BLUE is the best in the world. It does not streak, contains nothing injurious to health or fabric, and is used by all the laundries on account of its pleasing effect and cheapness, superior for whitewashing. Put up in packages convenient for family use. Price 10 cents each.

For sale by grocers everywhere. Always ask for the American Wash Blue, if you want the cheapest and best.

AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS,
Office 72 William Street,
5-4m. (H C & Co.) New York.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.

SUPERINTENDANT'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C.

TRAINS on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad will run daily [Sundays excepted] as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	9,35 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon,	3,30 P. M.
Leaves Weldon,	9,50 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh,	3,45 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	5,15 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon,	5,15 P. M.
Leaves Weldon,	2,20 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh,	2,40 P. M.

Mail train make close connection at Weldon with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and Bay line Steamers via. Baltimore, to and from all poiuts North, West and Northwest, and with Petersburg Railroad via. Petersburg, Richmond, and Washington City, to and from all points North and Northwest.

And at Raleigh with the North Carolina Railroad to and from all pnints South and Southwest, and with the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line to Haywood and Fayettville.

A. B. ANDREWS,
49—tf. Gen'l Superintendant.

ARTHUR SPRUILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Columbia N. C.

Practice in the several Courts and makes ctions in all parts of the State.

48-1yr.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRODRICKS & SMITH,

WATER STREET,

Keeps constantly on hand the largest and most complete Stock of Goods in the City.

NEW GOODS

are constantly arriving and being sold at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

For Bargains

in FIRST CLASS GOODS of all descriptions

GO TO

Brodericks & Smith.

ATLANTIC HOTEL

NORFOLK, VA.

R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $3.00
Third and Fourth " " 2.50

Special Terms for Permanent Boarders

Jne 18th, 1873.

THE JAS. LEFFEL
Double Turbine Water Wheel,

Manufactured by
POOLE & HUNT,
Baltimore, Md.
7,000 NOW IN USE!
Simple, Strong, Durable, always reliable and satisfactory.

Manufacturers, also, of Portable & Stationary Engines, Steam Boilers, Saw & Grist Mills, Mining Machinery, Gearing for Cotton Mills, Flour, Paint, White Lead and Oil Mill Machinery, Hydraulic and other Presses, &c. Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers a specialty. Mathison made Gearing; accurate and of very best finish. Send for Circulars.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE, STORE HOUSE AND DOCTORS STAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

Wishing to move to Norfolk Va., I offer for sale the residence on which I live containing forty acres of land more or less, having a two story house nearly new containing eight large rooms a large, and well arranged store house one and half story high nearly new, two ware houses, smoke house, dairy, Doctors office, &c. This is decidedly one of the best country stands for mercantile business east of the Chowan River, any business man with capital could sell at least twenty thousand dollars a year; it is also an excellent stand for a practicing physician; it is a very desirable neighborhood being convenient to Churches and School houses, Any one wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises. Price moderate and terms would be accomodating. For which parties can apply to the undersigned or Jn. L. Hinton.

JAS. M. WHITE.

Rose Dale, Pasquotank Co., N. C.
Nov. 28 1874.—6 m.

C. WEST & SONS,

ALADDIN SECURITY OIL

WARRANTED 150 DEGREES FIRE TEST.

THE BEST HOUSEHOLD OIL IN THE WORLD.

Indorsed by the Fire Insurance Companies.

Read the following Certificate selected from many others.

Howard FIRE INSURANCE COMPAFY OF BALTIMORE. Baltimore, December, 23, 1874.—Messrs. C. West & Sons—Gentlemen: Having used the various Oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household.

Yours, truly,
(Signed,) ANDREW REESE, President.

it will not explode.

ASK YOUR STOREKEEPERS FOR IT.

WHOLESALE DEPOT.

C. WEST & SON

113 and 115 W. Lombard St, Baltimore Md.
6-m

FOWLER'S Cash and One Price STORE.

The Stock consist of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Clothing, Groceries, Department will be found a full supply of Dress Goods as are usually kept in a first class Grocery Store. Mohairs, Poplins, Silk and White Goods, Hermani, Linens, &c. In Notions you will find Colored and White Kid Gloves for either ladies or gents, Hosiery for all, Handkerchiefs for Ladies, Misses & Gents, Plain and Fancy Silks, Fancy Gingham, Lawns, a variety Jet, Pearl Plated & Solid Gutta Percha Thimbles, Silver & Thimbles, Table Linnen Counterpins, Damask, Towels, &c. Napkins and Doylies, Towels, &c. Goods shown & prices stated with pleasure. Thanks for past patronage.

WATER STREET,
ELIZABETH CITY,
N. C.

DRY POINT MILLS.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Manufacture

YELLOW PINE LUMBER,

Laths, Pickets

and

JUNIPER SHIGNLES.

Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.

A. H. WHITCOMB Proprietor.

P. W. MELICK

FURNITURE

Books, News, and NOVELTIES.

Orders for anything pertaining to the business will be promptly filled.

WATER STREET,
ELIZABETH CITY,
N. C.

JOHN WILLIAMS. THOS. P. WILLIAMS, JR

JOHN WILLIAMS & SON

GENERAL

Commission Merchants

141 PEARL STREET,
NEW YORK.

REFERENCES:

Mrs. Elliott Bros, Baltimore.
Thos. P. Williams, Esq. Baltimore.
W. M Egan, Esq. Chicago.
Mess. R. Habersham's Son & Co. Savannah.
H. C. Winslow, Esq. Buffalo, N. Y.
Mess. C. W. Grandy & Sons, Norfolk.
R. K. Winslow, Esq. Cleveland.
47-3m.

NOTICE!

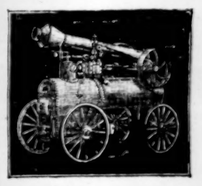
I shall proceed to sell on Monday the 23rd day of August next, the Thos. Pender Fishery, in Croatan Sound, bounded as follows: beginning on Croatan Sound, with the Billy Midgett line, runing a South West Course from the shore to Joseph Guard's line, thence a South Eastwardly course to the Thos. Jones line, thence to the Sound, and the various courses of the Sound to the first station containing forty (40) acres more or less. To be sold for Taxes due thereon, together with all cost for the year 1874.

JOHN Q. HOMER,
Manteo, N. C. Dep'y Shrff.
July 22rd 1875. ts.

Steam Engines

AND

BOILERS,



CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

&c. &c.

MANUFACTURED BY
Messrs FRIK & CO.
WAYNESBORO
FRANKLIN CO. PA.

BELIEVING, as I do that this Factory turns out strictly first class work, and that within the next ten years, all progressive farmers, and cotton gin men, will consider the steam engine as much a necessity as the horse power has been heretofore, the economy of steam vs. horse power, becoming more and more apareut every year, to all wide awake men. I have taken the agency for the above machinery in the counties east of the Chowan river, and am prepared to furnish at short notice at factory prices with frieght added from Hagerstown Md. any size engine and boiler desired, from 2 to 200 horse power, also pumps, governors, shafts, hangers, pulleys &c.

Portable engins set up and satisfactory started free of cost to purchasers.

A 6 horse portable now on exhibition, at the shop of J. F. Sanders Elizabeth, City We do not propose to compete with the numerous *low* price engines now in the market, but propose to sell a strictly first class engine, complete in all its parts, which will perform all we claim for it, with ordinary care and last a life time.

Any information in regard to machinery used in our section, as to prices, best makers &c. furnished on application. Discriptive Catalogue and price list sent to any one who will favor me with their address.

Elizabeth City, N.C. J. W. SAWYER
June 16th 1875. tf.

GEORCE PACE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR
SAW MILLS,
ALSO STATIONARY & PORTABLE
STEAM ENGINES,
No. 5 N. Schroeder st.
BALTIMORE, MD

Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists' Supplies.
SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL is situated on the highest point of land in Cape May, with the Finest Lawn on the Atlantic Coast, containing Six Acres. It is furnished throughout with Walnut; Gas in every room.

The Piazzas are twenty-five feet in width, with balconies from second story.

The Hotel has accomodations for ONE THOUSAND GUESTS.

OPEN JUNE 7th.

TERMS:—$4.50 Per Day. 41-tf.

NORTH CAROLINA, } Superior Court.
Pasquotank County, } Summer Term.

T. D. Pendleton,
VS.
Wm. H. Adams & Jos C Chandler a firm doing business under the name and style of Adams & Chandler.

IT APPEARING that the Defendants above named are non-residents of the State and summons and attachment having been issued in the above entitled cause returnable at the next term of the Superior Court to be held for said County on the 4th Monday after the 2nd Monday in July 1875, commanding Defendants to appear and answer the complaint of the Plaintiff in a civil action for the recovery of Five Hundred and Eighteen dollars and Forty-seven cents, due by note payable to W. A. Greenleaf and assigned to Plaintiff. It is hereby ordered that publication be made in the "North Carolinian" a newspaper published in Pasquotank County for the space of four weeks, notifying the Defendants to appear at the next term of the Superior Court to be held for said County, and answer the complaint of the Plaintiff, or judgement pro-confesso will be taken against them.

Witness my hand at office in E. City, this the 1st day of July, 1875.

MILES COMMANDER;
Superior Court Clerk
of Pasquotank County.
3-4w.

IMPORTANT

To Consumptives

A Gentleman having been so fortunate as to cure his son of Consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die by the most celebrated physicians, desires to make known the cure (which proves successful in every case) to those afflicted with Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Consumpsion, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, and will send the Recipe, free of charge to all who desire it, if they will forward their address to DANIEL ADEE, 32 Liberty St., New York. 47-6m.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS

2 to 12 Horse Powe,

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

Address for full particulas L. GUMP
7MO16-6m

Shepherd Street

GRAIN WANTED.

HAVING located at ELIZABETH CITY we are prepared to buy Wheat and Corn at the highest market price. Flour and Meal always on hand for sale. JOHN MOSELY.
11-tf.

THE GREAT BALOON

You've heard ab of the
In which Pro fessor Wise
Proposed to go to
By sailing through the
He proposed
A quicker way for
Than ever had been
By sailing o'er the

Well everything seemed
Upon that Autumn day
When they began to
To bear the large away.
They pumped and pumped
power.
And things seemed right
When there came an awful
And the might bubble burst.

It's ever thus in human life
Go where so'er we may,
The darkest night will oft
The brightest, sunniest day
There are exceptions to the
Where all the days are fair—
For one, go down to Morrison
You'll find things all right there

We've thought it best to
This little fact to mention
You need not fear that they'll
Beyond their power of
And when they undertake to
Their gear's so well adjusted,
They'll move straight forward
work,
With no fuss or bang or

GO TO

GRANT MANN & CO

—FOR—

Furniture and Matresses.

Johnson's Hall, 186 Main St
NORFOLK VA.

1875 Spring Season 1875

E. B. BLAMIRE & CO.

Invite the attention of the
Goods, Notions &c. to their
selected Stock of Spring and

DRESS GOODS

consisting of Bl
ace, Poplin, New Style Plaid
Organdies, Lawns, Cord
cakes with sh
New Styles in

WHITE GOODS

Special at
DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT

Ladies residing at a
dresses made with
satisfaction at

NEW YORK
in paper patterns
Catalogue of patterns
mailed on application.

C. O. D. packages to
Twenty Dollars or
freights pre-

Consumers of DRY GOODS
to correspond with us and
we are able to supply
Address,

E. B. BLAMIRE & Co
182 MAIN STREET
NORFOLK, VA.

BLAMIRE, WILKINS & WILSON

DR. H. WOLFE'S SON
Surgeon Dentist

Having permanently located in
City, solicits the
adjacent country
patronage.
operation
the profession
be open on, or
at the Old Central
Building up
Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING

The Subscriber has opened a Boarding House on Water Street, near the Steam Boat landing. Boarders taken by the week or day. A healthy and pleasant

Price $1.50 per day.

L. PENDLETON.
E. City N. C. April 21, 1875.

J. W. ETHERIDGE

GENERAL

Fresh and
Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs,
Patent
Paints, Varnishes,
FOOT OF
P. O. BOX. 535. NORFOLK

NOTICE

New Steamboat line to
Elizabeth City.

Str Mary E. Roberts will leave Portsmouth for Elizabeth City every Tuesday at 8 o'clock P. M.

Returning leave Elizabeth City every Friday at 7 o'clock P. M.

This steamer provides with the
Old Dominion, S. S. Co., and the
for Philadelphia.

ROBERTS & SMITH.
July 11-tf.

Crampton's Imperial Soap

IS THE "BEST"

This Soap is manufactured from pure materials, and as it contains a large proportion of Vegetable Oil, is warranted fully equal to the best imported Castile soap, and at the same time possesses all the washing and cleansing properties of the celebrated German and French Laundry soaps. It is therefore recommended for use in the Laundry, Kitchen, Bath room, and for general household purposes, also for Printers, Painters, Engravers, Machinists as it will remove
Grease, Tar, Oil, Printers' ink, &c., from the hands.

CRAMPTON BROTHERS,
2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 Rutgers Place, and 33 and 35 Jefferson st. New York.

FAMINE IN ASIA.

A Record of Suffering--Hunger and Disease Decimate a Population--Government Cruelties--The Story of Devlah.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes to that journal from Karaman (ancient Lycaonia), in Asia Minor: After traveling over a large part of the plain of Cilicia, I made my way through the pass of the Pylæ Ciliciæ to this very pretty and picturesque little town. It is situated on the southern edge of the great central plain of Asia Minor, and is just within the limits of the district in which famine has prevailed (1873-4-5) in this part of the Ottoman empire.

A mere passer by sees but little of the distress which is, alas! still very great. Everywhere the harvest is magnificent; one rides for days together through fields of wheat and barley—as fine as in any part of the world—and the cheapness of provisions is, to a European, very remarkable, but mix a little with the people, especially the villagers, and you will soon find out the real state of things. In all the places I have visited there is the same piteous tale of ruin and death. The rich are now poor; the poor are dead or have immigrated; the few who yet linger round their homes manage to prolong life by the charitable help of others only a shade better off than themselves—in short, the fire has burned itself out. It is true that in a few weeks the incoming harvest will remedy much of this, and, at least, the people will not die of hunger, as thousands upon thousands—I am reluctant to mention the number given to me—have died during those terrible years 1873 and 1874. But in the interim the stress is very dreadful, and these poor people know not whither to turn for help.

In this great pastoral district it is not so much the bad harvests which have ruined the people as the loss of all, or nearly all, their flocks and herds during the severe winter of 1873-4, when deep snow lay on the ground for fully four months, and no food could be had for the starving animals. Previously to 1874 the people in the interior were in the most comfortable circumstances. Their flocks and herds formed their wealth; and how considerable that was may be judged of by the account of their losses subjoined, in the case of a few villages I visited. Now they have literally nothing left. I rode for nearly five hours through an absolutely solitary district. The villages were there, but there was not a man, not a sheep, not even a goat to be seen. It was as lonely as if I had been at sea. It is only on approaching Karaman that there are any signs of prosperity.

I have obtained from some of the villagers with whom I made acquaintance the following particulars of their losses: Olokishla—a large village at the head of the great pass leading down to the Cilician plain—consisted formerly of four hundred houses; of these only one hundred are left; the rest are deserted, their inhabitants either died of famine ("We used to find them dead all about the mountains," said my informant) or they only escaped to perish of typhus and dysentery at Adana and Tarsus. The village once possessed 18,000 sheep and about 1,000 goats; of these about five per cent. remain. Twelve hundred cows and oxen perished. The village population was reduced by 1,000 souls. Of these how many were dead could not be exactly ascertained, but by far the largest portion. Tchaian, a village on the edge of the plain of Lycaonia, had once 300 houses, with a population of 2,000 souls; of these about 800 were dead. It was inscribed on the government register as possessing 10,000 sheep—all are dead. It had about 320 cows and oxen, and 300 camels; some 150 in all survive. They died of hunger. There was no straw, owing to the bad harvest; and the snow lay four feet deep for five months. "A horse-load of straw (saman) cost sixty piastres" (about ten shillings). "The men used to go out into the mountains to cut the little grass they could from under the frozen snow; but they could not get enough."

They made many complaints to the government through the governor of Koniah. At last an order came to give to each head of a family four and one-half bushels (kilehs) of wheat and barley mixed. They did receive a part of this, and some wheat for seed, the latter an act of bot. But no oxen were given, and consequently very little indeed of the land could be sowed. This year they have better prospects, but they are heavily indebted. They hope two good harvests will enable them to clear this off. But even should this year's harvest be good, it will only enable them to replace their oxen, etc., for the year's sowing.

In the meantime the government is exacting its taxes with extreme severity, and even claiming the arrears of the last two years. Zaptiehs (police) are sent with orders to force the people to sell the little remaining property they have (carpets, cooking utensils, etc.) and pay the taxes. I was myself witness to something of this. It occurred in a beautiful village at the foot of the Bulghar Dagh. A zaptieh had come with the usual order, and just as I alighted I heard one of the peasants exclaim: "But I have nothing left." "You have your garden," was the reply, "sell that." "*Janum*," said the poor fellow (equivalent to "My dear sir"), "only find me a purchaser and I'll sell it."

Bektik is a large village near Eregli. Of its 400 families fifty are known to have perished; 200 have immigrated, chiefly to Adana, but of these many died *en route*; and nothing is known of the survivors. Very significant was one observation I heard: "Of the little children who died no account was taken." The village was registered as possessing 30,000 sheep and goats. All are dead. "They died of hunger, owing to bad winter." Of 1,100 oxen and 2,000 cows only about 200 remain.

I could cite the cases of many other villages. I will end with the worst. Devlah, of Lycaonia, was before the famine a very considerable village of about 700 houses; 200 only are now left; all the rest are ruined and deserted. I myself saw the whole quarter of the place in ruins. It possesses a very extensive pastoral district, consisting of rounded marble hills with much grass, but little arable land, and is four to seven hours' ride distant from any other village. The scarcity began in 1873. There was no rain; but it was the winter of 1873-4 which ruined them. They possessed 48,000 sheep; all perished. They had 400 pairs of oxen; about five per cent. are left. Every house possessed a cow or two; almost all are gone. When no food could be found the poorest of the villagers ate grass, herbs, the bark of brushwood, and they died by scores, for there was no help nearer at hand than Koniah or Adana, every one round them being in the same sad condition. At last, in their extremity, some of them found a kind of clay, which they ground down, mixed with water, and swallowed. I was solemnly assured of the truth of this. No help came; a few managed to escape to Koniah; of those who contrived to reach Adana nearly all died of typhus, and so the fire went on till nothing was left for it to feed on. Only those who once were rich are left now; even they are reduced to the extremity of indigence, and scarce know how to support themselves till the new harvest comes in. They live on money borrowed from the merchants with whom they used to do business in better times.

For them, as for most other villages, the government did little or nothing. Seed was given; indeed, had that not been provided this year would have been as bad as last. The harvest will be good, but it will only just be enough for their absolute wants. Last year the government taxes were raised, in many cases by the most violent means; this year the same thing would occur, but there is nothing—absolutely nothing—left to take.

"Had all this been told to the Sadrel Azam" (grand vizier), said one of my informants, "he would have been indignant with the wali for not reporting it before. The wali would have been furious with the kaimakan for deceiving him as to the real state of things; the kaimakan would have laid all the blame on us for not bringing our complaint to him." And to this bitter irony he added: "Any government would be better than this." Such is the present state of things in this beautiful but unfortunate country. Let us hope the incoming harvest will bring some relief, and the Ottoman government be brought to see the absolute necessity of establishing proper communications by roads and railways. Had these existed, how many useful lives might have been saved, and what a terrible amount of suffering prevented.

THE LATE ANDREW JOHNSON.

Sketch of his Early Life and Public Career.

Andrew Johnson, seventeenth President of the United States, whose death is announced, was born in Raleigh, N. C., December 29, 1808. His father, Jacob Johnson, who died in 1812, was city constable, sexton, and porter of the State bank. Extreme poverty prevented Andrew from obtaining any schooling, and at the age of ten he was apprenticed to a tailor named Selby. A gentleman was in the habit of visiting the shop and reading to the workmen, generally from the "American Speaker," and Andrew became intensely interested, especially in the extracts from the speeches of Pitt and Fox. He determined to learn to read, and having accomplished this he devoted all his leisure hours to the perusal of such books as he could obtain.

In the summer of 1824, a few months before his apprenticeship expired, he got into trouble by throwing stones at an old woman's house, and ran away to avoid the consequences. He went to Laurens Court House, N. C., and obtained work as a journeyman tailor. In May, 1826, he returned to Raleigh. Selby had moved into the country, and Andrew walked twenty miles to see him, apologized for his misdemeanor, and promised to pay him for the unfulfilled portion of his apprenticeship. Selby, however, required security, which Andrew could not furnish; and in September he went to Tennessee, taking with him his mother, who was dependent on him for support. He worked for a year in Greenville, during which time he married, and, after a vain search for a more desirable home further West, he finally settled there.

Thus far his education had been limited to reading, but now, under his wife's instruction, he learned to write and cipher. He began to take an interest in local politics; and in 1828 a workingman's party, to oppose the so-called aristocratic element which had always ruled the town, was formed. Considerable excitement ensued, and Johnson was elected alderman by a large majority. He was re-elected in each of the two following years, and in 1830 was elected mayor, which office he held for three years. From this time forth he was a rising politician, and, as he used to boast, rose by successive steps from the lowest to the highest offices of State; his various contests and campaigns being marked with extraordinary turbulence, obstinacy and courage on his part.

He was elected to Congress in 1843, and became Governor of the State of Tennessee in 1853, and again in 1855. He was elected United States Senator in 1857. He was a Democrat, and on the question of slavery generally went with his party. He accepted slavery as an existing institution, but believed that it must some day come to an end, and held that it must be kept subordinate to the Union at every hazard. He at first opposed the compromise measures of 1850, but finally voted for them. In the campaign of 1860 he supported Breckinridge and Lane.

The Legislature having voted the State of Tennessee out of the Union, on March 4, 1862, President Lincoln renominated Andrew Johnson to be military governor of Tennessee. The Senate confirmed the nomination, and on the 12th of that month he reached Nashville and assumed the duties of the office.

His election as Vice-President on the ticket with Mr. Lincoln, the melancholy death of the latter five weeks after his second inauguration, the accession of Mr. Johnson to the Presidency, and the difficulties between himself and Congress while holding that office, will be well remembered by all who have taken any interest in the politics of recent years. Finally, articles of impeachment were prepared against him, and his trial began March 23, 1868, Benjamin F. Buller being leading counsel for the prosecution and William M. Evarts for the defense. He was acquitted, the vote being thirty-five for "guilty" and nineteen for "not guilty"—a two-thirds vote being required to convict. On March 4, 1869, he was succeeded in the Presidential office by the same Gen. Grant.

Last year he was elected to the United States Senate from Tennessee and held that office at the time of his death.

The Interior of Africa.

Col. Long, in describing his recent journey to the interior of Africa, and the vicinity of the land of the pigmies, thus describes the hardships he underwent: To cross Atmour is a fearful undertaking, I assure you. For one hundred and fifty miles the route, though painful, is in close proximity to the river, and thus we have water for two hundred miles. Leaving Abou Hamed, where the river describes a great arc westward, we are obliged to cross a bleak, barren sea of sand, so suffocating and hot that the thermometer will scarcely register the heat. Great simoons or khamseens blow with roaring sounds their hot breath, and cause your skin to crack like parchment. On all sides a sea of sand, bordered only by delusive mirages that lead many to their death; for there is no well or water (save one, half-way, like Epsom salts, and none but camels may drink it); then we have water for eight days, carried on camels' backs in goat skins. The camel, a patient, hard-working animal, without which it would be impossible to cross the desert, still has not the extraordinary powers attributed to him, and is water-proof only for two or three days, dying on the fourth. Thousands thus perish, and the road for the whole distance shows five to ten carcasses for every mile, bleached bones that indicate the deadly route. Add to this the fearful see-saw movement. A forced march is necessary, and day and night, with occasional naps and stops for the purpose of eating black bread and onions and drinking of nearly putrid water—all this may not give you the slightest conception of this march.

The Good of It.

As "to the good of it," says Gen. Hawley, in an address on rifle shooting, it can provide in our country our strongest protection against a foreign war. There is no nation in the world but would hesitate to attack another whose soldiers were practiced long-range marksmen. Skill in accurate shooting would counterbalance military discipline. A regiment armed with breech-loaders and drilled in marksmanship alone would put to route the best drilled regiment of regulars before the latter could march half a mile. Raw troops who know they can shoot will possess confidence which otherwise would only come of months of training. It is therefore for the good of any nation which does not maintain a regular army that its citizens should know how to handle the best firearms effectively. The introduction of long-range shooting has done much to improve the general skill of our people in the use of the rifle, as is shown at every target shoot and in the numerous rifle clubs which have been formed all over the country.

Hadn't Time.

A citizen of Vicksburg, Miss., who wanted a few hours' work done about his yard the other day, accosted a working man and inquired if he would like the job.

"I'd like to do it, but I haven't time," was the answer.

"Why, you don't seem to be doing anything."

"I don't, eh! Well, now, I'm going a-fishin' to-day. To-morrow I'm going over the river. Next day I'm going a-huntin'. Next day I've got to get my boots fixed. Next day I'm going to mend the table, and I don't know how I'm going to get through the week unless I hire a man to help me!"

The theory that two railway trains can pass each other safely on a single track is again disproved, and yet the experiment will be tried again.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

The United States Centennial Board of Finance in Need of Funds--An Appeal to the Country for Contributions.

At a special meeting of the United States Centennial board of finance, the board adopted the following statement and resolutions:

The contracts for all the buildings for the Centennial exhibition require them to be completed by the 1st of January next. They are now in a condition of forwardness far beyond that of any international exhibition at the same relative time, and are making progess at a rate faster than the funds to pay for them is being accumulated. The board of finance have thus far been enabled to adhere to the policy of paying their building bills and all other expenses as they became due. They know that course to be the best economy for the stockholders, as well as the only sound policy. In order to adhere to this policy additional source of revenue will have to be opened for the use of the board or else the buildings will be completed before the full amount of money to pay for them has been subscribed. The board of finance and their agents have tried to be most earnest and diligent in their endeavors to open up additional sources of revenue throughout the several States, and particularly in the most populous and prosperous cities, and have tried to stimulate and urge subscriptions to the stock by all proper means. These efforts have met with a fair degree of success in some localities, but still the money thus far derived from them, together with that falling due from subscriptions already made, will not be sufficient to enable the board to pay the cost of the buildings promptly as the bills fall due.

The board will need to be supplied with $100,000 additional for building purposes alone in the last four months of this year to pay the contractors what will be due them during September, October, November and December. This is exclusive of the amount that will be necessary for the preparation and completion of the grounds, the decoration of the buildings and the expenditures for administration, which will be payable in the first four months of 1876. The majestic proportions of the buildings as they now stand and their wonderful progress are credible in the highest degree to the whole country, as well as to the citizens, corporations and States who have thus far contributed to the fund, and their present condition and the energy with which they have been pressed forward should of themselves bring to the aid of the board of finance that large body of their fellow citizens who have not as yet added their names to the subscription fund. To them the board must now make an earnest appeal here in Philadelphia, where a comparatively few persons have done so much, as well as throughout the country at large; and as the board of finance have heretofore received most valuable assistance from the Philadelphia citizens' committee they adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Centennial board of finance, charged by the act of Congress of June, 1872, with the construction of the buildings for the Centennial international exhibition of 1876, earnestly request the Philadelphia citizens' committee to make a final appeal to such of the people, corporations and business interests of the city as have not already made their subscriptions to the Centennial stock to come forward now to the aid of the board.

Resolved, That all citizens, corporations and States and Territories throughout the United States be most earnestly urged through the commissioners for the States and Territories respectively, and through the directors and agents of the board of finance, to make an active canvass and to procure and forward subscriptions to the fund with the least possible delay.

How High Can a Cat Jump?

That birds, however apparently safely hung in cages, are unsafe from the skill and cunning of the cat, may be gathered from many instances of the extraordinary leaps they are capable of making to attain their prey. We are told by a reliable authority that when his cat was a year old, he was seen several days in succession to take his position on a showcase four feet high, licking his chops, while watching a canary in a cage, suspended from the ceiling eight feet from the case. The ceiling was eleven feet high from the floor, and the case an ordinary cylindrical one. While thus observing the cat, and thinking how remote was his chance of plunder, the animal suddenly sprang at the cage and caught his claws in it. His weight swung the cage up against the ceiling, spilling seed and water, and terrifying the canary. After swinging to and fro for several times, the cat dropped to the floor uninjured. Our informant measured the distance from the top of the cage, and found it to be ten feet; so that the cat made an ascent of six feet in eight, or upon an incline of nearly thirty-five degrees. The surprise here is that the bird escaped; for it is' during its terror, and while beating itself from side to side of the cage, that the hooked claws of the cat are prepared to receive it; and if any portion of the bird is caught, it is rapidly pulled through the wire, and the cat and bird disappear before the spectator can recover his astonishment.—*Chambers' Journal.*

The Panel Thief.

New York is investigating her panel thief business. Old police captains say these establishments are the most difficult to break up, because the panel thief takes the trouble to learn all about her intended victim, and usually selects a stranger in the city, a man who has a family and surroundings of a respectable character, and one who has considerable self-conceit. Panel thieves take a great deal of pains, also, to learn how much will be necessary to pay their victim's hotel bill and his fare home. When the trap is all ready they spring it, but never take all the money their victim has. This precaution almost invariably keeps the victim from telling his loss or seeking aid to recover his property. Panel thieves do not take jewelry, nor any other article which can be identified, except when they find that the victim carries such a large sum of money about him that it is worth while to break up the house for the sake of it. Then they strip him. In such a case all the persons engaged in the robbery leave the city at once. When the victim brings the police to the house it is found to be closed and empty, arrangements having been made previously to have the house cleared of its furniture. There are many modes of robbery similar in some respects to panel thieving, but in these the victim is stripped of every valuable thing, while panel thieves would soon have their business broken up if they pursued so reckless a course.

Robbing the Mails.

A Boston dealer in seeds sends a communication to the *Transcript* regarding the extent of the thievery practiced in our post-office service. Sixteen hundred letters were stolen from him during a period of four or five months last year, and this year, between January 1 and May 20, he has been compelled to apply for four hundred and sixteen duplicate money-orders to replace an equal number stolen. As only sums under one dollar are sent in cash, the pilfering is small, but even this makes an individual loss of $2,000 a year, and does, besides, incalculable injury in damaging reputation for business promptitude and honest dealing, as well as in disappointing plans for the planting of crops and gardens. This is the complainant's story. It must be taken into consideration that his report of stolen letters is large, because his receipt of letters is enormous; but still the number stolen amounts to two and one-half per cent of those received. This is sufficiently alarming and discreditable. It is evident that it is unsafe to send money through the mails.

An editor, having asked an Illinois farmer for crop news, received this answer: And now the reaper reapeth, the mower moweth, and the little bumblebee getteth up the busy granger's trowsers-leg and bumbleth.

OUR PARLOR BOARDER.

"Young ladies," said Miss Scrimper, solemnly, addressing the inmates of Remington female seminary at the close of their midday meal, "you will now retire to your rooms for an hour's study, after which you may enjoy the half-holiday usual upon Wednesdays."

Then Miss Scrimper bowed to the file of maidens ranged upon her right and on her left, and withdrew her majestic presence from the scene.

"I say, Bess," said Helen Ransom, the parlor boarder, mysteriously, to me, as we encountered her on our way across the hall, "you and Annie come to my room after study hour, will you?"

Now our parlor boarder was a whole romance in herself, and the distinction of an invitation to her private apartment was about as exciting an event to us other members of the seminary as a command to visit the queen would be to the ordinary Englishman.

The reports that were current among the girls about Helen Ransom were as numerous and contradictory as those usually circulated about distinguished individuals. One said that she was the ward of an ill-tempered uncle, who was determined to keep her at school until his own ugly daughters were married and out of the way; another, that she was placed under Miss Scrimper's care to keep her out of the way of a designing young relative who was trying to get possession of her fortune and herself; another, that she had once tried to elope with this same young gentleman, but the attempt was frustrated by a stern papa, who had caught her in the act of descending from a third-story window by means of a rope ladder, after which he placed her under the charge of Miss Scrimper, with orders that the strictest surveillance was to be exercised.

All agreed, however, that there was a lover, and this fact at once made our parlor boarder an object of admiration and reverence to every member of Remington female seminary.

"Now, girls," remarked this heroine of mystery and romance, as Annie and I made our appearance, according to appointment, "it is too hot to go out. Let's have some lemonade."

"Glorious!"

"Hip-hip-hurrah!" chorused Annie, while Helen produced a supply of lemons and a sugar bowl from the depths of the closet.

"Suppose we get caught?"

"We won't."

"What about ice?"

"If we could only get hold of Bridget!"

At this moment there is a knock at the door.

"Who's there?"

"Me, mum." It is Bridget's dulcet voice that answers.

"Now, girls," said Helen, "isn't that convincing proof of the theory that there is a possibility of magnetic communication between distant souls? Bridget knew I wanted her, and she came."

"What have you got, Bridget?"

"A nosegay, mum."

"Where did you get the flowers, Bridget?"

"Picked thim in the tin-acre lot, by the ould three."

"Oh, wicked, deceitful, mendacious, intriguing Bridget! Moss roses in the middle of a ten-acre lot!"

"I think there's more ov thim there," suggests this innocent Irish maiden, who attends to the chores at Remington female seminary.

The heiress starts, and repeats, dreamily: "And the lily whispers, 'I wait.' Girls, we won't have any lemonade. The corners of Annie's mouth drop, so do mine. "We'll go to the ten-acre lot."

"It's out of bounds."

"Never mind. We can get off without being seen."

The heiress's command is law. We are so flattered by her desire for our society that we are equal to anything in the way of breaking rules. Miss Scrimper is taking her midday nap. Innocent, unsuspicious Miss Scrimper, while the wickedest of plots is being laid against her peace, and her reputation as a worthy and responsible guardian of tender youth on the point of destruction, she is placidly sleeping. Under the old oak tree, where moss roses either do or don't grow, according as you place your trust in Bridget or the botanies, are two young men. Annie and I are amazed, but Helen is as calm and self-possessed as it becomes a young lady to be who is a parlor boarder and has been in society.

"Is it the lover, do you suppose?" whispers Annie. But when we are introduced to Mr. George Dacre, Helen's distant cousin, and his friend, a young gentleman in a white cravat, then we know that we are in the presence of the hero of the romance, and our ecstasy is beyond description.

"Won't you sit down, young ladies?" suggests the latter gentleman, stretching himself at full length on the grass, and offering me a bunch of field daisies.

Soon Annie and I are engaged in an animated discussion about flowers with the owner of the white cravat, while Helen and the distant cousin keep up a murmured conversation, whose purport does not reach our ears. What would Miss Scrimper say? The flavor of wickedness about the whole adventure is so delightful, and the discussion about the relative attractions of daisies and primroses so engrossing, that when two of our party get up from their mossy seats and wander away we do not even them.

It is Annie who finely suggests, with a sigh, that we ought to go back; and then we look for Helen. She is nowhere to be seen, but our companion suggests that she has probably returned already; and such is the confidence which a white cravat inspires in the female breast that we believe him, and prepare to take our way back to the seminary alone.

"I wish she had waited for us," says Annie, as soon as we find ourselves safe in our own room. "I tell you, Bess, I don't quite like it."

But we like it still less when, about nine o'clock that evening, we are sent for to go down to Miss Scrimper's room.

"It's something about Helen, sure as a gun," whispers Annie.

"I am afraid so," I answer, feebly.

Before we get down stairs we find out that Helen is missing. Our timid knock at Miss Scrimper's door is answered by an old gentleman in such a state of excitement that he looks as if he was going to fly to pieces.

"Well, young women, what do you know about this affair?" he demands, as we advanced timidly into the room.

Annie and I looked around. Miss Scrimper is fanning herself violently, and seems to be on the verge of hysterics. The only other individual present is the porter at the station, who deposed that two young gentlemen and a lady left town that afternoon on the train for New York.

"Young ladies," screams Miss Scrimper, "I hear that you and Miss Ransom were seen in the ten-acre lot this afternoon with two young gentlemen. Tell me instantly who they were."

Poor Miss Scrimper! her false front has become displaced, her spectacles have fallen from their proper position to the tip end of her nose, and her virgin form is quivering with anguish.

Then, with fear and trembling, Annie and I tell our tale.

"Perhaps it is not too late to catch them," suggests Miss Scrimper. "Who was the young man in the white cravat?"

"Who, ma'am?" roars the old gentleman—"who but my scoundrel of a nephew?"

"Was he in orders?" gasps the poor lady?"

"Of course he was. He was ordained last week. Pretty use he makes of his profession! I have no doubt they were married before they left the station."

Then the vials of his wrath overflow. He turns on Miss Scrimper.

"Didn't I tell you to watch her every minute, not to let her go out alone? You good for nothing old woman! You wretched old hag! Confound you!"

Miss Scrimper faints, but not until she has given orders to have us confined to our rooms on bread and water for a week.

"Bess," said Annie to me that night in bed, "I could have borne it better if we had got the lemonade."

A man said his son had a well-stored mind, but the neighbors never could find where he stored it.

Letters of Credit.

One of the greatest difficulties anticipated in the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co. was on account of the trouble to Americans traveling in Europe with letters of credit of the house. An exchange says:

In regard to the letters of credit that have been issued by Duncan, Sherman & Co. to persons traveling abroad, a leading banker of the city stated that it was customary, in purchasing letters of credit, either to deposit securities with the bank against which the traveler could draw, or to arrange with some friend here to meet any drafts of this kind as they came due; hence the securities thus left with the bank were not deposits in the usual sense, and did not in any way constitute a part of the assets of the firm. The only trouble, therefore, that can be experienced by persons traveling with these letters of credit, will be the delay incurred in transferring the securities to another bank and obtaining a new letter from the latter. The gentleman stated, however, that it was also customary to issue what are known as circular notes, which are usually made in denominations of £5 each, and which are practically drafts or notes of the bank issuing them for that amount. The purchase money of these notes becomes a part of the assets of the firm, and the holders will consequently share with the rest of the creditors in case of a failure of the firm. Mr. McIntosh, who has been at the head of the correspondence department of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., stated that the firm had issued a very large number of these circular notes. He was not willing to say, however, whether or not the views expressed by the banker above referred to agreed with those of his firm. It was a question, he said, that still remained somewhat undecided as to what course would be adopted in settling with the holders of these letters.

The Grain Business.

The prospects of a busy grain season are good, as the foreign grain producing countries appear to have suffered from the weather and will only turn out a small crop. For years and years the grain of the United States has gone a long way toward feeding the inhabitants of the British Islands, but Russia has always been a competitor in the market, as immense quantities of wheat have been shipped every year to Liverpool and other ports. Last year Russia exported by rail and sea from 50,000 to 75,000 bushels. The greater portion of that grain goes to Mediterranean ports, so that, if there was any scarcity of grain in Russia, for instance, should their yield drop to 40,000,000, the demand would eventually fall upon the United States, as the Algerian supply will be nearly entirely consumed by France. Advices from Russia state that there was a drought for five weeks in the region around Tagaurog, and consequently the winter wheat and most of the spring wheat has been entirely lost in that region. In Tamboy the cereal crops are not well spoken of; but at Usomje, Birrouth, Ostrogojsh, Bogontehar, Simbrisk and Samara the appearance of the growing crops are satisfactory. Hungary will have a comparatively small crop; but report speaks very highly of the quality. The wheat crop in France has not been much damaged by the inundations, as that affected their wine country, and the yield will probably be a little under the average. The prospects in Germany are fair, but the recent rains may have affected them. To the present aspect of affairs, it is the opinion of many of our largest grain merchants that the demand on our breadstuffs will be quite equal if not greater than the fall of 1873. The great market for breadstuffs is found in Great Britain, and up to June 30th this year, of the 18,986,424 cwt. (112 lbs.) imported, the United States supplied 11,099,066.

The Census.

The Troy *Times* gives its readers some of the figures of the State census, and compares them as follows:

	1875.	1870.	1865.
Albany	84,153	69,422	62,613
New York	1,266,00	942,292	723,36[illegible]
Brooklyn	470,000	396,099	296,112
Buffalo	136,156	117,714	94,502
Rochester	84,160	65,522	50,940
Syracuse	50,287	43,051	31,784
Troy	48,253	46,465	39,293
Cohoes	25,003	18,357	[illegible]
Oswego	22,280	20,910	18,[illegible]
Poughkeepsie	20,097	20,080	16,078
Elmira	20,093	18,863	13,130
Auburn	19,616	17,225	12,567
Newburgh	17,833	17,014	17,389
Ogdensburg	10,385	10,088	[illegible]
Ithaca	10,166	10,107	7,264

As far as reported, the rural counties appear to be more than holding their own, and while some of them show losses, others report very gratifying gains. In Otsego county the population is 50,205, against 48,967 in 1870—a gain of 1,238, all of which has been effected in the towns of Oneonta and Richfield, the other towns showing a falling off. Schoharie is returned at 32,898, a falling off of 442 as compared with 1870, and 1,571 as compared with 1865. Chenango county shows a loss from 1870 of 769. The population now is returned at 39,795. The decrease is accounted for from the fact that, during the census of 1870, a large number of foreign laborers were employed in building railroads, who have since removed. Chemung county shows a marked degree of prosperity, every town showing an increase except one. The population of the county, is 42,007, a gain over 1870 of 6,726. Two-thirds of this increase is to be credited to the city of Elmira. Chautauqua county shows the handsome gain over 1870 of 5,000. The returns are not quite complete.

A Child's Lesson.

A Louisville parent, who is much given to the thoughtless habit of swearing whenever his temper is ruffled by even the smallest circumstance, was trying to pull on a pair of wet boots the other day. He was much vexed, as usual, but the presence of his little four-year-old boy caused him to restrain the tide of oaths that were pressing hard for an outlet. Charlie evidently comprehended the situation, and remarked to his papa that there was only one way to get them on. Pausing a bit for breath, and expressing his impatience for a moment, he said, testily: "What do you know about it?" "Do you really want to know, papa?" "Yes; out with it!" "Well," said the precocious Charlie, "just cuss 'em on, papa." The father doesn't "cuss" any more now—at least when he's at home.

The Mouth of the Mississippi.

Captain Eads was recently in Washington on business connected with the jetties which he is constructing at the mouth of the Mississippi river. He says he has now four hundred men employed, and has projected the work toward the deep water to the extent of over three thousand feet. The water is about eight feet deep over most of the distance so far reached. The improvement is progressing at the rate of nearly two hundred feet a day, and the force will soon be increased. Captain Eads calls what is now being built "provisional work," which is to be strengthened and materially changed as the work progresses. It is now serving as a barrier from the mud and water. He expects in one year to reach water deep enough for the largest vessels.

Ditto.

A bashful and not over-educated fellow went to see his girl the other night, and as he started away he put his arm around her and whispered in her ear "Dearest, I love;" and she responded sweetly, "Ditto," meaning, of course, a reciprocation of his tender passion. The young man could not find "ditto" in his vocabulary, and asked his father the next day, as they were hoeing cabbage, what it meant. The old gent rested a moment on his hoe, and pointed to the cabbage in front of him with the remark: "You see that cabbage?" "Yes," responded the youth. "And you see the next one there?" "Yes." "Well, that is called 'ditto.'" "Darn her!" exclaimed the impetuous youth, "she called me a cabbage head."

The occupants of six hundred shanties along the lines of New York railroads make a living by planting corn and potatoes between the rails and the fences. It is said that nine hundred acres are cultivated in this way.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad

Lee, who is under arrest for complicity in the Mountain Meadow massacre, secured a number of implements with which to effect an escape from his cell, but they were discovered. .....W. O. Avery, late chief clerk of the treasury, has been arrested on an indictment charging neglect of duty and conspiracy..... The Commercial Warehouse Company of New York has suspended with liabilities amounting to $1,500,000. J. B. Ford & Co., publishers of Beecher's "Life of Christ," have also failed.... The Tobacco Exchange banking company of Louisville, Ky., has closed its doors.....John Mason & Co., of Philadelphia, have suspended for $200,000..... The Minnesota Republican Convention nominated John S. Pillsbury for governor. The platform recognizes the indissolubility of the Union and the equal rights of all men; favors the return to specie payments; demands a tariff strictly for revenue, so adjusted as to be the least burdensome and most favorable to home industries; that all corporations shall be subject to the law-making power; indorses the liberal policy of the Republican party in its efforts at internal movements; approves the present administration; indorses the policy of arbitration between this and other countries; considers it a duty to maintain the common schools.....J. Elbert Dwyer, chief of the detective force at Cincinnati, has been arrested for stealing evidence against arrested counterfeiters and endeavoring to sell it to the prisoners' friends ..... The trotting horse, Judge Fullerton, made a mile in 2.18 at Cleveland, O., being the fastest time recorded this year.....The secretary of the treasury has issued a call for the redemption of $14,897,200 of five-twenty bonds of Feb. 25, 1862..... Reports from Southern Ohio and Indiana state that the continuous rains have greatly injured the wheat and other crops.....The Toronto *Globe* publishes special crop reports from the British provinces, from which it appears that fall wheat is below the average, although the crop is large; spring wheat is above the average; oats, barley, peas and root crops are large; hay is up to the average.....Twelve thousand employees were thrown out of employment in Dundee, cotland, by the closing of thirty-one mills.....The amount of the Virginius indemnity has been received by the government, and claimants should address the department of State therefor.

The supreme court of Louisiana has decided that the acts under which the bonds known as the $4,000,000 and $3,000,000 levee issues, are constitutional. Most of the bonds are held in Europe. The funding board have been mandamused to find them.....Preakness and Springbok came in together as winners of the Saratoga cup, making the two miles and a quarter in 3.56¼..... A riot among twenty-two hundred strikers on the St. Gothard tunnel was put down by the Swiss troops, who killed two men and wounded several others.....The counsel of the Mountain Meadow prisoners, in his address to the jury, stated that the immigrants were murdered by the Indians, and that such white men as were present at the time did so under compulsion from savages; that Lee held no military or church office, but was simply farmer for the Indians.....The Prince Bishop of Breslau, in his dual capacity as a German and Austrian bishop, is mediating between the Vatican and Prussion, through the Papal Nuncio at Vienna.....Nineteen deaths from yellow fever have occurred at Barrancas, Fla.....Dr. Peckover, a dentist of Cynthiana, Ky., was shot and killed by another dentist named Donally, after some high words had passed between them. Donally gave himself up to authorities, and was on his way to jail when Peckover's brother-in-law, R. H. Ridgeley, shot at and killed him. Ridgeley is in custody.....The people of Nebraska generally corroborate Prof. Marsh's charges against the Indian commission.....The steamer My Choice ran down a rowboat on Lake Michigan and four men were drowned.

Thomas Donohue was drowned in a vault on his premises at St. Louis. Charles Prunty, James Henry, and Joseph Schlichtig, who successively decended into the vault to recover the body of Donohue, were overcome by foul air and died before they could be rescued..... Henri Rochefort has challenged Paul Cassagnac, the belligerent Paris editor, to fight a duel.....The telegraph reports a cave in at the Eureka consolidated mine at Ruby Hill, Nebraska. Five miners were killed. Two have been recovered, and search is being made for the others..... Ex-President Johnson has been stricken with paralysis. He died the succeeding morning.....Upon the application of the superintendent of the Bank department, the attorney-general she rendered an opinion which is adverse to the legality of investment in the District of Columbia 3.65 bonds by the savings banks of the State..... John Smith, a negro murderer, was hanged at Charleston, S. C. He confessed his crime.....Reports from eighty of the ninety-two counties of Indiana show that the crops are heavily damaged by the late rains, and will not yield fifty per cent. The wheat has sprouted in the shocks. The accounts from Illinois and Ohio are about the same. Heavy rains also prevail in Missouri, Arkansas, Nebraska, and Kentucky, and much anxiety is felt for the crops..... A tornado passed through Harveysburg, Ind., tearing houses to pieces and causing destruction. Five women were killed..... Inquiry having been made at the Post-office department whether newspapers printed in one place and issued or published from another place can be sent from the printing office at the rate of two cents per pound, the same as from publication offices, the department decides that the office of issue is the office of publication, and not where the paper may be printed; and that all such publications must be sent to the place of issue before they can pass through the mails at publishing rates.....The Democratic convention in Oregon nominated Lafayette Lane for governor. The platform calls for the payment of the public debt, resumption of specie payments, legislative control of railroad fares and freights, and demands reform in all departments; opposes the protective tariff, paper currency, national banks, Chinese immigration, fraud and corruption in office.

A Sunday meeting at Hyde Park, London, in favor of amnesty for Fenian prisoners, was attended by 100,000 persons. The member of Parliament from county of Mayo presided, and in his speech declared that the Fenian prisoners were entitled to approbation rather than censure.....The city of Brianak, Russia, comprising a population of 13,000, was two-thirds destroyed by fire..... The fisheries at Labrador are reported to be almost a complete failure. Vessels of 1,000 quintals capacity have not got over 200, and are giving up the voyage .....The *Levant Herald* of Constantinople states that the government has authorized the circulation of the Bible in Turkey .....Alfred Van Sickle, a young farmer of Afton, Iowa, shot and killed his wife, and then put a bullet into his own brain, without any apparent cause .....The assistant treasurer at New York has been directed to sell $5,000 000 in gold during August.....Gen. Sherman has directed the officer in charge of Barrancas barracks to take his command to any healthy point the commanding general of the Department of the Gulf may approve..... The army-worm is committing great ravages at various places in Suffolk county, Long Island, especially on the south side, where nearly every farmer reports that his oats are injured, some fields being completely stripped.....Ex-President Andrew Johnson died at his daughter's residence in Carter county, East Tennessee, of paralysis, President Grant issued an order for the draping of public buildings in Washington, the suspension of business the day of the funeral, and proper honors by the army and navy.

Gov. Tilden has given instructions to the attorney-general of New York to sue Denison, Belden & Co., to recover money unlawfully received under the contracts for repairs on the canals.....The Kentucky election resulted in a victory for the Democratic candidate by about the same majority as last year.....The army and navy were ordered to fire salutes and minute guns and place their flags at half-mast in memory of ex-President Johnson the day of the funeral.....Col. Baker, the friend of the Prince of Wales, who assaulted a young lady in a railroad carriage, has been found guilty of an indecent assault, and sentenced to be imprisoned for twelve months and pay a fine of £500..... The cotton crop is generally better than last year, according to the reports to the New Orleans exchange..... The money order system between the United States and Canada has gone into operation.....The board of inquiry in the case of Bishop Whittingham, of Maryland, have refused to put the bishop on trial..... Notice of a retrial of the case of Tilton vs. Beecher has been served on Mr. Beecher's lawyers by the attorneys for Mr. Tilton.....Gen Butler's yacht America won the second race with Rufus Hatch's yacht Resolute.....Heavy rains throughout Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio have ca